APPLICATION

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METHOD FOR ASSEMBLY OF A POLYNUCLEOTIDE ENCODING A TARGET POLYPEPTIDE

by

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METHOD FOR ASSEMBLY OF A POLYNUCLEOTIDE
ENCODING A TARGET POLYPEPTIDE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the
5 area of bioinformatics and more specifically to methods,
algorithms and apparatus for computer directed
polynucleotide assembly. The invention further relates
to the production of polypeptides encoded by
polynucleotides assembled by the invention.

10   Enzymes, antibodies, receptors and ligands are
polypeptides that have evolved by selective pressure to
perform very specific biological functions within the
milieu of a living organism. The use of a polypeptide
for specific technological applications may require the
15 polypeptide to function in environments or on substrates
for which it was not evolutionarily selected.
Polypeptides isolated from microorganisms that thrive in
extreme environments provide ample evidence that these
molecules are, in general, malleable with regard to
20 structure and function. However, the process for
isolating a polypeptide from its native environment is
expensive and time consuming. Thus, new methods for
synthetically evolving genetic material encoding a
polypeptide possessing a desired activity are needed.

25   There are two ways to obtain genetic material
for genetic engineering manipulations: (1) isolation and
purification of a polynucleotide in the form of DNA or
RNA from natural sources or (2) the synthesis of a

polynucleotide using various chemical-enzymatic approaches. The former approach is limited to naturally-occurring sequences that do not easily lend themselves to specific modification. The latter approach is much more

5 complicated and labor-intensive. However, the chemical-enzymatic approach has many attractive features including the possibility of preparing, without any significant limitations, any desirable polynucleotide sequence.

Two general methods currently exist for the

10 synthetic assembly of oligonucleotides into long polynucleotide fragments. First, oligonucleotides covering the entire sequence to be synthesized are first allowed to anneal, and then the nicks are repaired with ligase. The fragment is then cloned directly, or cloned

15 after amplification by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The polynucleotide is subsequently used for in vitro assembly into longer sequences. The second general method for gene synthesis utilizes polymerase to fill in single-stranded gaps in the annealed pairs of

20 oligonucleotides. After the polymerase reaction, single-stranded regions of oligonucleotides become double-stranded, and after digestion with restriction endonuclease, can be cloned directly or used for further assembly of longer sequences by ligating different

25 double-stranded fragments. Typically, subsequent to the polymerase reaction, each segment must be cloned which significantly delays the synthesis of long DNA fragments and greatly decreases the efficiency of this approach.

The creation of entirely novel polynucleotides,

30 or the substantial modification of existing polynucleotides, is extremely time consuming, expensive,

requires complex and multiple steps, and in some cases is impossible. Therefore, there exists a great need for an efficient means to assemble synthetic polynucleotides of any desired sequence. Such a method could be universally

5 applied. For example, the method could be used to efficiently make an array of polynucleotides having specific substitutions in a known sequence that is expressed and screened for improved function. The present invention satisfies these needs by providing

10 efficient and powerful methods and compositions for the synthesis of a target polynucleotide encoding a target polypeptide.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides methods for the

15 synthetic assembly of polynucleotides and related algorithms. In particular, the present invention provides fast and efficient methods for generating any nucleic acid sequence, including entire genes, chromosomal segments, chromosomes and genomes. Because

20 this approach is based on a completely synthetic approach, there are no limitations, such as the availability of existing nucleic acids, to hinder the construction of even very large segments of nucleic acid.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

Figure 1 depicts 96 well plates for of F (i.e., "forward" or "plus strand") oligonucleotide synthesis, R

(i.e., "reverse" or "minus strand") oligonucleotide synthesis, and a T (i.e., "temperature") plate for the annealing of F and T oligonucleotides.

Figure 2 depicts the oligonucleotide pooling plan where F oligonucleotides and R oligonucleotides are annealed to form a contiguous polynucleotide.

Figure 3 depicts the schematic of assembly of a target polynucleotide sequence defining a gene, genome, set of genes or polypeptide sequence. The sequence is designed by computer and used to generate a set of parsed oligonucleotide fragments covering the + and – strand of a target polynucleotide sequence encoding a target polypeptide.

Figure 4 depicts a schematic of the polynuceotide synthesis modules. A nanodispensing head with a plurality of valves will deposit synthesis chemicals in assembly vessels. Chemical distribution from the reagent reservoir can be controlled using a syringe pump. Underlying the reaction chambers is a set of assembly vessels linked to microchannels that will move fluids by microfluidics.

Figure 5 depicts that oligonucleotide synthesis, oligonucleotide assembly by pooling and annealing, and ligation can be accomplished using microfluidic mixing.

Figure 6 depicts the sequential pooling of oligonucleotides synthesized in arrays.

Figure 7 depicts the pooling stage of the oligonucleotide components through the manifold assemblies resulting in the complete assembly of all oligonucleotides from the array.

5   **Figure 8** depicts an example of an assembly module comprising a complete set of pooling manifolds produced using microfabrication in a single unit. Various configurations of the pooling manifold will allow assembly of increased numbers of well arrays of parsed

10   component oligonucleotides.

       Figure 9 depicts the configuration for the assembly of oligonucleotides synthesized in a pre-defined array. Passage through the assembly device in the presence of DNA ligase and other appropriate buffer and

15   chemical components will facilitate double stranded polynucleotide assembly.

       Figure 10 depicts an example of the pooling device design. Microgrooves or microfluidic channels are etched into the surface of the pooling device. The

20   device provides a microreaction vessel at the junction of two channels for 1) mixing of the two streams, 2) controlled temperature maintenance or cycling a the site of the junction and 3) expulsion of the ligated mixture from the exit channel into the next set of pooling and

25   ligation chambers.

       Figure 11 depicts the design of a polynucleotide synthesis platform comprising microwell plates addressed with a plurality of channels for microdispensing.

Figure 12 depicts an example of a high capacity polynucleotide synthesis platform using high density microwell microplates capable of synthesizing in excess of 1536 component oligonucleotides per plate.

5   Figure 13 depicts a polynucleotide assembly format using surface-bound oligonucleotide synthesis rather than soluble synthesis. In this configuration, oligonucleotides are synthesized with a linker that allows attachment to a solid support.

10   Figure 14 depicts a diagram of systematic polynucleotide assembly on a solid support. A set of parsed component oligonucleotides are arranged in an array with a stabilizer oligonucletoide attached. A set of ligation substrate oligonucleotides are placed in the
15 solution and systematic assembly is carried out in the solid phase by sequential annealing, ligation and melting.

           Figure 15 depicts polynucleotide assembly using component oligonucleotides bound to a set of metal
20 electrodes on a microelectronic chip. Each electrode can be controlled independently with respect to current and voltage.

           Figure 16 depicts generally a primer extension assembly method of the invention.

25   Figure 17 provides a system diagram of the invention.

Figure 18 depicts a perspective view of an instrument of the invention.

Figure 19 depicts two flow-charts showing the generation of self-assembling oligonucleotide arrays

5   **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The elucidation of the complete sequence of complex genomes, including the human genome, allows for large scale functional approaches to genetics. The present invention provides a novel approach to utilizing
10   the results of genomic sequence information by computer-directed polynucleotide assembly based upon information available in databases such as the human genome database. Specifically, the present invention can be used to synthesize, assemble and select a novel, synthetic target
15   polynucleotide sequence encoding a target polypeptide. The target polynucleotide can encode a target polypeptide that exhibits enhanced or altered biological activity as compared to a model polypeptide encoded by a natural (wild-type) or model polynucleotide sequence.
20   Subsequently, standard assays can be used to survey the activity of an expressed target polypeptide. For example, the expressed target polypeptide can be assayed to determine its ability to carry out the function of the corresponding model polypeptide or to determine whether a
25   target polypeptide exhibiting a new function has been produced. Thus, the present invention provides a means to direct the synthetic evolution of a model polypeptide by computer-directed synthesis of a polynucleotide encoding a target polypeptide derived from a model
30   polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a
method of synthesizing a target polynucleotide by
providing a target polynucleotide sequence and
identifying at least one initiating oligonucleotide
5   present in the target polynucleotide which includes at
least one plus strand oligonucleotide annealed to at
least one minus strand oligonucleotide resulting in a
partially double-stranded polynucleotide comprised of a
5' overhang and a 3' overhang. Subsequently, a next most
10 terminal oligonucleotide can be added in a process that
is repeated systematically to sequentially assemble a
double-stranded polynucleotide. In the various
embodiments provided by the assembly methods of the
invention, a next most terminal oligonucleotide, which
15 can be either single-stranded or double-stranded, can be
added so as to extend the initiating oligonucleotide in
an alternating bi-directional manner, in a uni-
directional manner, or any combination thereof.

As used herein, a "target polynucleotide
20 sequence" includes any nucleic acid sequence suitable for
encoding a target polypeptide that can be synthesized by
a method of the invention. A target polynucleotide
sequence can be used to generate a target polynucleotide
using an apparatus capable of assembling nucleic
25 sequences. Generally, a target polynucleotide sequence
is a linear segment of DNA having a double-stranded
region; the segment can be of any length sufficiently
long to be created by the hybridization of at least two
oligonucleotides have complementary regions. It is
30 contemplated that a target polynucleotide can be 100,
200, 300, 400, 800, 1000, 1500, 2000, 4000, 8000, 10000,
12000, 18,000, 20,000, 40,000, 80,000 or more base pairs

in length. The methods of the present invention can be
utilized to create entire artificial genomes of lengths
comparable to known bacterial, yeast, viral, mammalian,
amphibian, reptilian, or avian genomes. In more
5 particular embodiments, the target polynucleotide is a
gene encoding a polypeptide of interest. The target
polynucleotide can further include non-coding elements
such as origins of replication, telomeres, promoters,
enhancers, transcription and translation start and stop
10 signals, introns, exon splice sites, chromatin scaffold
components and other regulatory sequences. The target
polynucleotide can comprise multiple genes, chromosomal
segments, chromosomes and even entire genomes. A
polynucleotide of the invention can be derived from
15 prokaryotic or eukaryotic sequences including bacterial,
yeast, viral, mammalian, amphibian, reptilian, avian,
plants, archebacteria and other DNA containing living
organisms.

An "oligonucleotide", as used herein, is
20 defined as a molecule comprised of two or more
deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotides, preferably more
than three. Oligonucleotides are small DNA segments,
single-stranded or double-stranded, comprised of the
nucleotide bases linked through phosphate bonds. The
25 exact size of an oligonucleotide depends on many factors,
such as the reaction temperature, salt concentration, the
presence of denaturants such as formamide, and the degree
of complementarity with the sequence to which the
oligonucleotide is intended to hybridize.

30 Nucleotides are present in either DNA or RNA
and encompass adenine, cytosine, guanine and thymine or

uracil, respectively, as base, and a sugar moiety being deoxyribose or ribose, respectively. It will be appreciated however that other modified bases capable of base pairing with one of the conventional bases, adenine,

5   cytosine, guanine, thymine and uracil, can be used in an oligonucleotide employed in the present invention. Such modified bases include for example 8-azaguanine and hypoxanthine. If desired the nucleotides can carry a label or marker so that on incorporation into a primer

10   extension product, they augment the signal associated with the primer extension product, for example for capture on to solid phase.

A plus strand oligonucleotide, by convention, includes a short, single-stranded DNA segment that starts

15   with the 5' end to the left as one reads the sequence. A minus strand oligonucleotide includes a short, single-stranded DNA segment that starts with the 3' end to the left as one reads the sequence. Methods of synthesizing oligonucleotides are found in, for example,

20   Oligonucleotide Synthesis: A Practical Approach, Gate, ed., IRL Press, Oxford (1984), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Solid-phase synthesis techniques have been provided for the synthesis of several peptide sequences on, for example, a number of

25   "pins" (See e.g., Geysen et al., J. Immun. Meth. (1987) 102:259-274, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

Additional methods of forming large arrays of oligonucleotides and other polymer sequences in a short

30   period of time have been devised. Of particular note, Pirrung et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,143,854 (see also PCT

Application No. WO 90/15070), Fodor et al., PCT
Publication No. WO 92/10092 and Winkler et al., U.S. Pat
No. 6,136,269, all incorporated herein by reference,
disclose methods of forming vast arrays of polymer

5   sequences using, for example, light-directed synthesis
techniques. See also, Fodor et al., <u>Science</u> (1991)
251:767-777, also incorporated herein by reference in its
entirety. Some work has been done to automate synthesis
of polymer arrays. For example, Southern, PCT

10 Application No. WO 89/10977, describes the use of a
conventional pen plotter to deposit three different
monomers at twelve distinct locations on a substrate.

          An "initiating" oligonucleotide or
polynucleotide sequence, as used herein, is an

15 oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequence that serves as
the first or starting sequence that is sequentially
extended by systematic addition of a next most terminal
oligonucleotides or a next most terminal component
polynucleotide. An intiating oligonucleotide or

20 polynucleotide sequence can have a 5' overhang, a 3'
overhang, or a 5' and a 3' overhang of either strand. An
intiating oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequence can
be extended in an alternating bi-directional manner, in a
uni-directional manner or any combination thereof. An

25 initiating oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequence can
be contained in a target polynucleotide sequence and
identified by an algorithm of the invention. In this
regard, an initiating oligonucleotide or polynucleotide
sequence contained in a target polynucleotide sequence

30 can be either the 5' most terminal oligonucleotide, the
3' most terminal oligonucleotide, or neither the 3' nor
the 5' most terminal nucleotide of the target

polynucleotide sequence, depending on whether the target
polynucleotide is assembled starting from the middle
versus starting from one of the two ends. If an
initiating oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequence
5 contained in a target polynucleotide sequence represents
either the 5' most terminal oligonucleotide, the 3' most
terminal oligonucleotide of the target polynucleotide, it
can encompass one overhang.

       For ligation assembly of a target
10 polynucleotide, an initiating oligonucleotide begins
assembly by providing an anchor for hybridization of
subsequent oligonucleotides contiguous with the
initiating oligonucleotide. Thus, for ligation assembly,
an initiating oligonucleotide is partially double-
15 stranded nucleic acid thereby providing single-stranded
overhang(s) for annealing of a contiguous, double-
stranded nucleic acid molecule. For primer extension
assembly of a target polynucleotide, an initiating
oligonucleotide begins assembly by providing a template
20 for hybridization of subsequent oligonucleotides
contiguous with the initiating oligonucleotide. Thus,
for primer extension assembly, an initiating
oligonucleotide can be partially double-stranded or fully
double-stranded.

25   As used herein, the term "next most terminal"
oligonucleotide refers to an oligonucleotide that is
added to an extended intiating oligonucleotide at either
the 5' or the 3' end. A next most terminal
oligonucleotide can be either single-stranded, partially
30 double-stranded or fully double-stranded. In the
sequential methods of the invention utilizing cycles of

sequentially adding the next most terminal
oligonucleotide to the extending double-stranded
oligonucleotide, the next most terminal oligonucleotide
has at least one overhang that is complementary to a 3'
5   or 5' overhang sequence belonging to either the plus or
minus strand of the extending double-stranded
oligonucleotide.

As used herein, the terms "5' most terminal"
and "3' most terminal" refer to a single-stranded or
10 double-stranded oligonucleotide or polynucleotide that
encompasses either the physical beginning or the end of a
target polynucleotide sequence. As described above, an
initiating oligonucleotide or polynucleotide used in the
sequential assembly methods of the invention can, for
15 example, be a 5' most terminal or a 3' most terminal
oligonucleotide.

As used herein, the term "enzymatic synthesis"
refers to assembly of polynucleotides that utilizes one
or more enzymes for functions including, for example,
20 polymerization, primer extension, ligation or mismatch
repair. As described herein, the polynucleotide assembly
methods of the invention can be performed both by both
enzymatic synthesis and non-enzymatic synthesis.
Enzymatic primer extension refers to polynucleotide
25 synthesis methods that include primer extension via an
enzymatic reaction including, for example, polymerase
chain reaction (PCR) and ligase chain reaction (LCR),
which utilize thermostable polymerase and thermostable
ligase, respectively, to synthesize polynucleotides.
30 Furthermore, as used herein "enzymatic polymerization"
refers to assembly of a polynucleotide or oligonucleotide

that utitilizes a natural or recombinant polymerase for
extension including, for example, polymerase chain
reaction (PCR).

5   The present invention provides fast and
efficient methods for assembly of a polynucleotide,
including entire genes, chromosomal segments or
fragments, chromosomes and genomes. Because the
invention methods are based on a completely synthetic
approach, there are no limitations, such as the
10   availability of existing nucleic acids or the
complexities of site-specific mutagenesis, to hinder the
construction of even very large segments of nucleic acid.
In particular, art-known methods for the synthetic
assembly of oligonucleotides into long DNA fragments
15   generally utilize polymerase to fill in single-stranded
gaps in annealed pairs of oligonucleotides. However,
after the polymerase reaction, each segment must be
cloned, a step which significantly delays the synthesis
of long polynucleotide fragments and greatly decreases
20   the efficiency of the approach. Additionally, the
approach can be used only for small DNA fragments.

Other art-known methods of polynucleotide
synthesis include PCR based techniques that involve
assembly of overlapping oligonucleotides performed by a
25   thermostable DNA polymerase during repeated cycles by
melting, annealing and polymerization. A key
disadvantage of PCR mediated methods is that complex
mispriming events negatively affect the correctness of a
resulting assembled polynucleotide. In addition, the low
30   fidelity of thermostable DNA polymerase influences the
reliability of this technology with increased number of

PCR steps. Other known methods for polynucleotide synthesis involve the ligation of two or more polynucleotide strands without use of a template and have the disadvantage of only being able to synthesize short
5 genes of about 200 base pairs.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of assembling a double-stranded polynucleotide comprising a) selecting a partially double-stranded initiating oligonucleotide, wherein the initiating
10 oligonucleotide comprises at least one overhang; b) contacting thepartially double-stranded initiating oligonucleotide with a next most terminal oligonucleotide, wherein thenext most terminal oligonucleotide is contiguous with the initiating
15 oligonucleotide and comprises at least one overhang, and wherein the at least one overhang of thenext most terminal oligonucleotide is complementary to at least one overhang of theinitiating oligonucleotide; and c) repeating (b) to sequentially add the next most terminal
20 oligonucleotide to the extended initiating oligonucleotide, whereby thedouble-stranded polynucleotide is synthesized.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of synthesizing a target polynucleotide sequence
25 comprising: a) providing a target polynucleotide sequence; b) identifying at least one initiating polynucleotide present in the target polynucleotide which includes at least one plus strand oligonucleotide annealed to at least one minus strand oligonucleotide
30 resulting in a partially double-stranded polynucleotide comprised of a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang; c)

identifying a second polynucleotide present in the target
polynucleotide which is contiguous with the initiating
polynucleotide and includes at least one plus strand
oligonucleotide annealed to at least one minus strand

5 oligonucleotide resulting in a partially double-stranded
polynucleotide comprised of a 5′ overhang, a 3′ overhang,
or a 5′ overhang and a 3′ overhang, where at least one
overhang of the second polynucleotide is complementary to
at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide;

10 d) identifying a third polynucleotide present in the
target polynucleotide which is contiguous with the
initiating sequence and includes at least one plus strand
oligonucleotide annealed to at least one minus strand
oligonucleotide resulting in a partially double-stranded

15 polynucleotide comprised of a 5′ overhang, a 3′ overhang,
or a 5′ overhang and a 3′ overhang, where at least one
overhang of the third polynucleotide is complementary to
at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide
which is not complementary to an overhang of the second

20 polynucleotide; e) contacting the initiating
polynucleotide with the second polynucleotide and the
third polynucleotide under conditions and for such time
suitable for annealing, the contacting resulting in a
contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide, resulting in

25 the bi-directional extension of the initiating
polynucleotide; f) in the absence of primer extension,
optionally contacting the mixture of e) with a ligase
under conditions suitable for ligation; and g) optionally
repeating (b) through (f) to sequentially add double-

30 stranded polynucleotides to the extended initiating
polynucleotide through repeated cycles of annealing and
ligation, whereby a target polynucleotide is synthesized.

The invention further provides a method of
assembling a target polynucleotide comprising: a)
providing a target polynucleotide sequence;
b) identifying at least one partially double-stranded
5   initiating oligonucleotide present in the target
polynucleotide, wherein the initiating oligonucleotide
comprises a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang; c) identifying
a next most terminal oligonucleotide present in the
target polynucleotide, wherein the next most terminal
10 oligonucleotide is contiguous with the initiating
oligonucleotide and comprises a 5' overhang and a 3'
overhang, wherein at least one overhang of the next most
terminal oligonucleotide is complementary to at least one
overhang of the initiating oligonucleotide; d) contacting
15 the initiating oligonucleotide with the next most
terminal oligonucleotide under such conditions and for
such time suitable for annealing, wherein the initiating
sequence is extended; and e) optionally repeating (a)
through (d) to sequentially add the next most terminal
20 oligonucleotide to the extended initiating
oligonucleotide, whereby a target polynucleotide is
synthesized.

The invention also provides a method of
assembling a polynucleotide comprising: a) providing a
25 partially double-stranded initiating oligonucleotide
present, wherein the initiating oligonucleotide comprises
a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang; c) identifying a next
most terminal oligonucleotide, wherein the next most
terminal oligonucleotide is contiguous with the
30 initiating oligonucleotide and comprises a 5' overhang
and a 3' overhang, wherein at least one overhang of the
next most terminal oligonucleotide is complementary to at

least one overhang of the initiating oligonucleotide; d)
contacting the initiating oligonucleotide with the next
most terminal oligonucleotide under such conditions and
for such time suitable for annealing, wherein the
5   initiating sequence is extended; and e) optionally
repeating (a) through (d) to sequentially add the next
most terminal oligonucleotides to the extended initiating
oligonucleotide, whereby a polynucleotide is synthesized.

10   The invention further provides a method of
synthesizing a target polynucleotide comprising: a)
providing a target polynucleotide sequence derived from a
model sequence; b) identifying at least one initiating
polynucleotide sequence present in the target
15   polynucleotide sequence of a), wherein the initiating
polynucleotide contains: 1) a first plus strand
oligonucleotide; 2) a second plus strand oligonucleotide
contiguous with the first plus strand oligonucleotide;
and 3) a minus strand oligonucleotide including a first
20   contiguous sequence which is at least partially
complementary to the first plus strand oligonucleotide
and second contiguous sequence which is at least
partially complementary to the second plus strand
oligonucleotide; c) annealing the first plus strand
25   oligonucleotide and the second plus strand
oligonucleotide to the minus strand oligonucleotide of b)
resulting in a partially double-stranded initiating
polynucleotide including a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang;
d) identifying a second polynucleotide sequence present
30   in the target polynucleotide sequence of a), wherein the
second polynucleotide sequence is contiguous with the
initiating polynucleotide sequence and contains: 1) a
first plus strand oligonucleotide; 2) a second plus

strand oligonucleotide contiguous with the first plus
strand oligonucleotide; and 3) a minus strand
oligonucleotide comprising a first contiguous sequence
which is at least partially complementary to the first
5   plus strand oligonucleotide and second contiguous
sequence which is at least partially complementary to the
second plus strand oligonucleotide; e) annealing the
first plus strand oligonucleotide and the second plus
strand oligonucleotide to the minus strand
10   oligonucleotide of d) resulting in a partially double-
stranded second polynucleotide, wherein at least one
overhang of the second polynucleotide is complementary to
at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide;
f) identifying a third polynucleotide present in the
15   target polynucleotide of a), wherein the third
polynucleotide is contiguous with the initiating sequence
and contains: 1) a first plus strand oligonucleotide; 2)
a second plus strand oligonucleotide contiguous with the
first plus strand oligonucleotide; and 3) a minus strand
20   oligonucleotide comprising a first contiguous sequence
which is at least partially complementary to the first
plus strand oligonucleotide and second contiguous
sequence which is at least partially complementary to the
second plus strand oligonucleotide; g) annealing the
25   first plus strand oligonucleotide and the second plus
strand oligonucleotide to the minus strand
oligonucleotide of f) resulting in a partially double-
stranded second polynucleotide, wherein at least one
overhang of the third polynucleotide is complementary to
30   at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide
and not complementary to an overhang of the second
polynucleotide; h) contacting the initiating
polynucleotide of c) with the second polynucleotide of e)

and the third polynucleotide of g) under conditions and
for such time suitable for annealing, the contacting
resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide,
wherein the initiating sequence is extended bi-
5   directionally; i) in the absence of primer extension,
optionally contacting the mixture of h) with a ligase
under conditions suitable for ligation; and j) optionally
repeating b) through i) to sequentially add double-
stranded polynucleotides to the extended initiating
10 polynucleotide through repeated cycles of annealing and
ligation, whereby a target polynucleotide is synthesized.

        The invention further provides a method of
synthesizing a target polynucleotide comprising: a)
providing a target polynucleotide sequence derived from a
15 model sequence; b) identifying at least one initiating
polynucleotide sequence present in the target
polynucleotide sequence of a), wherein the initiating
polynucleotide includes 1) a first plus strand
oligonucleotide; 2) a second plus strand oligonucleotide
20 contiguous with the first plus strand oligonucleotide;
and 3) a minus strand oligonucleotide including a first
contiguous sequence which is at least partially
complementary to the first plus strand oligonucleotide
and second contiguous sequence which is at least
25 partially complementary to the second plus strand
oligonucleotide; c) annealing the first plus strand
oligonucleotide and the second plus strand
oligonucleotide to the minus strand oligonucleotide of b)
resulting in a partially double-stranded initiating
30 polynucleotide including a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang;
d) identifying a second polynucleotide sequence present
in the target polynucleotide sequence of a), wherein the

second polynucleotide sequence is contiguous with the
initiating polynucleotide sequence and contains: 1) a
first plus strand oligonucleotide; 2) a second plus
strand oligonucleotide contiguous with the first plus
5 strand oligonucleotide; and 3) a minus strand
oligonucleotide comprising a first contiguous sequence
which is at least partially complementary to the first
plus strand oligonucleotide and second contiguous
sequence which is at least partially complementary to the
10 second plus strand oligonucleotide; e) annealing the
first plus strand oligonucleotide and the second plus
strand oligonucleotide to the minus strand
oligonucleotide of d) resulting in a partially double-
stranded second polynucleotide, wherein at least one
15 overhang of the second polynucleotide is complementary to
at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide;
h) contacting the initiating polynucleotide of c) with
the second polynucleotide of e) under conditions and for
such time suitable for annealing, the contacting
20 resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide,
wherein the initiating sequence is extended; i) in the
absence of primer extension, optionally contacting the
mixture of h) with a ligase under conditions suitable for
ligation; and j) optionally repeating b) through i) to
25 sequentially add double-stranded polynucleotides to the
extended initiating polynucleotide through repeated
cycles of annealing and ligation, whereby a target
polynucleotide is synthesized.

The invention further provides a method of
30 synthesizing a target polynucleotide comprising a)
providing a first polynucleotide including 1) a first
plus strand oligonucleotide; 2) a second plus strand

oligonucleotide contiguous with the first plus strand
oligonucleotide; and 3) a minus strand oligonucleotide
including a first contiguous sequence which is at least
partially complementary to the first plus strand
5   oligonucleotide and second contiguous sequence which is
at least partially complementary to the second plus
strand oligonucleotide; b) annealing the first plus
strand oligonucleotide and the second plus strand
oligonucleotide to the minus strand oligonucleotide of a)
10 resulting in a partially double-stranded initiating
polynucleotide including a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang;
c) identifying a second polynucleotide sequence present
in the target polynucleotide sequence of a), wherein the
second polynucleotide sequence is contiguous with the
15 initiating polynucleotide sequence and includes: 1) a
first plus strand oligonucleotide; 2) a second plus
strand oligonucleotide contiguous with the first plus
strand oligonucleotide; and 3) a minus strand
oligonucleotide comprising a first contiguous sequence
20 which is at least partially complementary to the first
plus strand oligonucleotide and second contiguous
sequence which is at least partially complementary to the
second plus strand oligonucleotide; e) annealing the
first plus strand oligonucleotide and the second plus
25 strand oligonucleotide to the minus strand
oligonucleotide of d) resulting in a partially double-
stranded second polynucleotide, wherein at least one
overhang of the second polynucleotide is complementary to
at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide;
30 h) contacting the initiating polynucleotide of c) with
the second polynucleotide of e) under conditions and for
such time suitable for annealing, the contacting
resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide,

wherein the initiating sequence is extended; i) in the absence of primer extension, optionally contacting the mixture of h) with a ligase under conditions suitable for ligation; and j) optionally repeating b) through i) to

5 sequentially add double-stranded polynucleotides to the extended initiating polynucleotide through repeated cycles of annealing and ligation, whereby a target polynucleotide is synthesized.

The invention further provides a method of

10 synthesizing a target polynucleotide comprising: a) providing a first plus strand oligonucleotide; b) a first minus strand oligonucleotide which is at least partially complementary to the first plus strand oligonucleotide; c) annealing the first plus strand oligonucleotide to the

15 first minus strand oligonucleotide resulting in a partially double-stranded initiating polynucleotide including at least one overhang; d) adding a next most terminal single-stranded oligonucleotide that is at least partially complementary to the overhang of the double-

20 stranded initiating polynucleotide; e) annealing the next most terminal single-stranded oligonucleotide to the double-stranded initiating polynucleotide; d) resulting in a partially double-stranded second polynucleotide, including at least one overhang; h) in the absence of

25 primer extension, optionally contacting the mixture of h) with a ligase under conditions suitable for ligation; and j) optionally repeating b) through i) to sequentially add single-stranded polynucleotides to the extended initiating polynucleotide through repeated cycles of

30 annealing and ligation, whereby a target polynucleotide is synthesized.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for synthesizing a target polynucleotide, comprising: a) providing a target polynucleotide sequence derived from a model sequence; b) identifying at least

5   one initiating polynucleotide present in the target polynucleotide which includes at least one plus strand oligonucleotide annealed to at least one minus strand oligonucleotide; c) contacting the initiating polynucleotide under conditions suitable for primer

10 annealing with a first oligonucleotide having partial complementarity to the 3' portion of the plus strand of the initiating polynucleotide, and a second oligonucleotide having partial complementarity to the 3' portion of the minus strand of the initiating

15 polynucleotide; d) catalyzing under conditions suitable for primer extension: 1) polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-hydroxyl of the plus strand of the initiating polynucleotide; 2) polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-hydroxyl of the annealed first oligonucleotide; 3)

20 polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-hydroxyl of the minus strand of the initiating polynucleotide; and 4) polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-hydroxyl of the annealed second oligonucleotide, resulting in the bi-directional extension of the initiating sequence thereby

25 forming a nascent extended initiating polynucleotide; e) contacting the extended initiating polynucleotide of d) under conditions suitable for primer annealing with a third oligonucleotide having partial complementarity to the 3' portion of the plus strand of the extended

30 initiating polynucleotide, and a fourth oligonucleotide having partial complementarity to the 3' portion of the minus strand of the extended initiating polynucleotide; f) catalyzing under conditions suitable for primer

extension: 1) polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-
hydroxyl of the plus strand of the extended initiating
polynucleotide; 2) polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-
hydroxyl of the annealed third oligonucleotide; 3)
polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-hydroxyl of the
minus strand of the extended initiating polynucleotide;
and 4) polynucleotide synthesis from the 3'-hydroxyl of
the annealed fourth oligonucleotide, resulting in the bi-
directional extension of the initiating sequence thereby
forming a nascent extended initiating polynucleotide; and
g) optionally repeating e) through f) as desired,
resulting in formation of the target polynucleotide
sequence.

The invention further provides a method for
isolating a target polypeptide encoded by a target
polynucleotide generated by a method of the invention
comprising: a) incorporating the target polynucleotide in
an expression vector; b) introducing the expression
vector into a suitable host cell; c) culturing the cell
under conditions and for such time as to promote the
expression of the target polypeptide encoded by the
target polynucleotide; and d) isolating the target
polypeptide.

The invention further provides a method of
synthesizing a target polynucleotide comprising: a)
providing a target polynucleotide sequence derived from a
model sequence; b) chemically synthesizing a plurality of
single-stranded oligonucleotides each of which is
partially complementary to at least one oligonucleotide
present in the plurality, where the sequence of the
plurality of oligonucleotides is a contiguous sequence of

the target polynucleotide; c) contacting the partially
complementary oligonucleotides under conditions and for
such time suitable for annealing, the contacting
resulting in a plurality of partially double-stranded
5 polynucleotides, where each double-stranded
polynucleotide includes a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang;
d) identifying at least one initiating polynucleotide
derived from the model sequence present in the plurality
of double-stranded polynucleotides; e) in the absence of
10 primer extension, subjecting a mixture including the
initiating polynucleotide and 1) a double-stranded
polynucleotide that will anneal to the 5' portion of the
initiating and sequence; 2) a double-stranded
polynucleotide that will anneal to the 3' portion of the
15 initiating polynucleotide; and 3) a DNA ligase under
conditions suitable for annealing and ligation, wherein
the initiating polynucleotide is extended bi-
directionally; f) sequentially annealing double-stranded
polynucleotides to the extended initiating polynucleotide
20 through repeated cycles of annealing, whereby the target
polynucleotide is produced.

In addition to the sequential assembly methods
described above, the invention also provides set assembly
methods, in which two sets of oligonucleotides are
25 synthesized and subsequently annealed. In this regard,
the invention also provides a method of assembling a
double-stranded polynucleotide, comprising: (a)
chemically synthesizing a first set of oligonucleotides
of at least 25 bases comprising a first strand of a
30 double-stranded polynucleotide; (b) chemically
synthesizing a second set of oligonucleotides of at least
25 bases comprising a second complementary strand of the

double-stranded polynucleotide, each of the
oligonucleotides within the second set of the
oligonucleotides overlapping with at least one
oligonucleotide within the first set of the
5   oligonucleotides, and (c) annealing the first and second
sets of oligonucleotides to produce a double-stranded
polynucleotide in the absence of enzymatic synthesis.

A double-stranded polynucleotide produced by
the assembly methods of the invention can be, for
10 example, about 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700,.800,
900, 1 x 10^3, 5x 10^3, 1x 10^4, 5x10^4, 1x10^5, 5x10^5, 1x10^6,
5x10^6, 1x10^7, 5x10^7, 1x10^8, 5x10^8, 1x10^9, 5x10^9 or more base
pairs in length. As described above, in one embodiment
of the invention, two sets of oligonucleotides can
15 generated such that the entire plus and minus strands of
the gene is represented. The oligonucleotide sets can be
comprised of oligonucleotides of between about 15 and 150
bases, between about 20 and 100 bases, between about 25
and 75 bases, between about 30 and 50 bases. Specific
20 lengths include, for example, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,
50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,
64. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77,
25 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91,
92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 110, 120, 130, 150
or more bases.

Depending on the size, the overlap between the
oligonucleotides of the two sets may be designed to be
30 about 50 percent of the length of the oligonucleotide or
between about 5 and 75 bases per oligonucleotide pair,

for example, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62,

5   63, 64. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80, 90, 100 or more bases. The sets can be designed such that complementary pairing with the first and second sets results in overlap of paired sequences, as each oligonucleotide of the first set is complementary with

10   regions from two oligonucleotides of the second set, with the possible exception of the terminal oligonucleotides. The first and the second sets of oligonucleotides can optionally be annealed in a single mixture and treated with a ligating enzyme.

15   The invention further provides a method of assembling a double-stranded replication-competent polynucleotide, comprising: (a) chemically synthesizing a first set of oligonucleotides comprising a first strand of a double-stranded replication-competent polynucleotide

20   having a coding region and a regulatory region; (b) chemically synthesizing a second set of oligonucleotides comprising a second complementary strand of the double-stranded replication-competent polynucleotide having a coding region and a regulatory region, each of the

25   oligonucleotides within the second set of the oligonucleotides overlapping with at least one oligonucleotide within the first set of the oligonucleotides, and (c) annealing the first and second sets of oligonucleotides to produce a double-stranded

30   replication-competent polynucleotide having a coding region and a regulatory region.

The set assembly methods of the invention can further be combined with the sequential assembly methods to assemble a double-stranded polynucleotide. As used heren, the term "component polynucleotide" when used in reference to a method of assembly that combines the set and sequential assembly methods provided by the invention, refers to a polynucleotide that is prepared by synthesizing and annealing of two separate sets of oligonucleotides. A component polynucleotide is subsequently incorporated into a larger polynucleotide via the sequential assembly methods provided by the invention.

Thus, the invention provides a method of assembling a double-stranded polynucleotide comprising: a) chemically synthesizing a first set of oligonucleotides comprising a first strand of a double-stranded polynucleotide; b) chemically synthesizing a second set of oligonucleotides comprising a second complementary strand of the double-stranded polynucleotide, each of the oligonucleotides within the second set of the oligonucleotides overlapping with at least one oligonucleotide within the first set of the oligonucleotides; and c) annealing the first and second sets of oligonucleotides to produce a partially double-stranded component polynucleotide; d) repeating steps (a) through (c) to prepare a series of partially double-stranded component polynucleotides; e) selecting at least one partially double-stranded component polynucleotide present in the target polynucleotide to serve as the initiating polynucleotide, wherein the initiating polynucleotide comprises a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang; f) adding the next most terminal component

polynucleotide, wherein the next most terminal component polynucleotide comprises at least one overhang that is complementary to at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide; g) contacting the initiating

5 polynucleotide with the next most terminal component polynucleotide under such conditions and for such time suitable for annealing, wherein the initiating sequence is extended; and h) optionally repeating (e) through (g) to sequentially add the next most terminal component

10 polynucleotides to the extended initiating polynucleotide, whereby a target polynucleotide is assembled in the absence of enzymatic synthesis.

The assembly methods of the invention can encompass an initial step of providing or selecting a

15 target polynucleotide to be assembled or can be performed without a predetermined target to assemble a polynucleotide of random sequence, for example, to generate a random library. Alternatively, the assembly methods of the invention can be utilized to assemble a

20 polynucleotide that encompasses a target sequence, but also contains a random sequence, for example, to generate a biased library. The invention provides a computer program, stored on a computer-readable medium, for generating a target polynucleotide sequence derived from

25 a model sequence, the computer program comprising instructions for causing a computer system to: a) identify an initiating polynucleotide sequence contained in the target polynucleotide sequence; b) parse the target polynucleotide sequence into multiply distinct,

30 partially complementary, oligonucleotides; c) control assembly of the target polynucleotide sequence by controlling the bi-directional extension of the

initiating polynucleotide sequence by the sequential
addition of partially complementary oligonucleotides
resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide.

The invention further provides a method for
5   automated synthesis of a target polynucleotide sequence,
including: a) providing the user with an opportunity to
communicate a desired target polynucleotide sequence; b)
allowing the user to transmit the desired target
polynucleotide sequence to a server; c) providing the
10 user with a unique designation; d) obtaining the
transmitted target polynucleotide sequence provided by
the user.

The invention further provides a method for
automated synthesis of a polynucleotide sequence,
15 including: a) providing a user with a mechanism for
communicating a model polynucleotide sequence; b)
optionally providing the user with an opportunity to
communicate at least one desired modification to the
model sequence if desired; c) allowing the user to
20 transmit the model sequence and desired modification to a
server; d) providing user with a unique designation; e)
obtaining the transmitted model sequence and optional
desired modification provided by the user; f) inputting
into a programmed computer, through an input device, data
25 including at least a portion of the model polynucleotide
sequence; g) determining, using the processor, the
sequence of the model polynucleotide sequence containing
the desired modification; h) further determining, using
the processor, at least one initiating polynucleotide
30 sequence present in the model polynucleotide sequence; i)
selecting, using the processor, a model for synthesizing

the modified model polynucleotide sequence based on the
position of the initiating sequence in the model
polynucleotide sequence; and j) outputting, to the output
device, the results of the at least one determination.

5   Unless otherwise defined, all technical and
scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as
commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art
to which this invention belongs. For example, the one
letter and three letter abbreviations for amino acids and
10 the one-letter abbreviations for nucleotides are commonly
understood. Although methods and materials similar or
equivalent to those described herein can be used in the
practice or testing of the present invention, suitable
methods and materials are described below. In addition,
15 the materials, methods and examples are illustrative only
and not intended to be limiting. All publications,
patent applications, patents, and other references
mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their
entirety. In case of conflict, the present
20 specification, including definitions, will control.

The methods described above are collectively
referred to as the polynucleotide assembly methods of the
invention. The polynucleotide assembly methods of the
invention can be performed in combination with or in the
25 absence of enzymatic synthesis methods. Enzymatic
synthesis methods include, for example, enzymatic
polymerization, enzymatic ligation, enzymatic mismatch
repair and other enzymatic functions that can be utilized
in the polynucleotide assembly methods of the invention.
30 As described above, in the invention methods of
polynucleotide assembly the extended polynucleotide can

be contacted with a next most terminal oligonucleotide under conditions and for such time suitable for annealing, the contacting resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide, wherein the initiating

5   sequence is extended. Subsequent next most terminal oligonucleotides can be added sequentially to the extended initiating polynucleotide through repeated cycles of annealing and ligation, whereby a target polynucleotide is assembled.

10   The polynucleotide assembly methods of the invention can include the addition of MutS during the polynucleotide assembly. MutS is a bacterial protein involved in DNA mismatch repair that recognizes and repairs numerous errors, including base mismatches,

15   unpaired bases, and small insertion or deletion loops. MutS functions by binding the mismatched base pairs within double stranded polynucleotides and can be utilized in the methods of the invention to prevent incorporation of mismatched oligonucleotides into the

20   extending double stranded polynucleotide. In particular, if two oligonucleotides anneal that have a single base mismatch, MutS binds to the annealed oligonucleotide and the mismatch position, thereby physically preventing the ligase enzyme to bind to and ligate adjacent

25   oligonucleotides. As a consequence of MutS binding, oligonucleotides containing a mismatched base will not be incorporated into the extending double-stranded polynucleotide. Thus, the polynucleotide assembly methods of the invention, which include the set assembly

30   and the sequential assembly methods described herein, can encompass addition to the reaction mixture of MutS during the, for example, the pooling or ligation steps. In the

methods of polynucleotide assembly encompassing two sets
of oligonucleotides provided by the invention, annealing
in the presence of MutS protein the first and second sets
of oligonucleotides to assemble a double-stranded

5 polynucleotide. In general, in the sequential or set
assembly methods described herein, MutS can be added to
the primary reaction mixture or pool and will be present
in all subsequent assembly steps.

   Homologues of *Escherichia coli* MutS protein are
10 found in almost every organism. In prokaryotes, MutS
proteins originate from a single gene, while eukaryotes
contain multiple mutS homologue (msh) genes.
Thermostable MutS is derived from the thermophilic
bacterium *Thermus aquaticus* and it has 63% identity with
15 the *E. coli* MutS protein and 55% identity with the human
homolog protein MSH2. Thermostable MutS can bind
mismatched oligonucleotides at up to 70° C and is
particularly useful for practicing the claimed methods.
Thermostable MutS is commercially available from a
20 variety of sources, for example, Epicentre Technologies,
Ecogen S.R.L., Madrid, Spain, and can be used according
to manufacturer's instructions, for example, by adding
0.1µg per 50µl of reaction mix.

   The polynucleotide assembly methods of the
25 invention provide several advantages over prior art-known
methods of polynucleotide synthesis. The polynucleotide
assembly methods allow for assembly of large double-
stranded nucleotides and eliminate the requirement for
subsequent cloning and ligation into a vector that
30 confers replication competence. Instead, the
polynucleotide assembly methods of the invention enable

the efficient assembly of polynucleotides of a size
sufficient to encompass regulatory regions as well as
distant cis- and trans-acting elements necessary for
replication. Thus, the polynucleotides assembled by the
5   methods of the invention can contain, for example, a
protein coding region, promoter, translational signal,
origin of replication, regulatory elements and
polyadenylation signal. By providing the ability to
assemble replication competent oligonucleotides due to
10 the feasability of assembling large molecules, the
invention methods allow for assembly of polynucleotides
that can be directly transferred to a host cell, for
example, by transformation of a bacterial host, without
intermediate cloning steps.

15   The sequential polynucleotide assembly methods
of the invention further reduce the error rate observed
with methods that require hybridization of pools of large
numbers of oligonucleotides. In addition, the sequential
polynucleotide assembly methods of the invention can be
20 performed with large oligonucleotides that have an
overhang of about 50 percent of their length so as to
result in an about 50 percent overlap upon hybridization
with the corresponding complementary overhang of the
extended initiating oligonucleotide. The sequential
25 polynucleotide assembly methods of the invention
eliminate the need for purification and allow for
systematic assembly of identical sized double-stranded or
single-stranded oligonucleotides. The assembly methods
of the invention also can be performed with double-
30 stranded or single-stranded oligonucleotides of non-
identical sizes. In addition, the sequential
polynucleotide assembly methods of the invention avoid

mismatch problems associated with small repeated and
complementary sequences encountered in traditional
pooling methods.

5   In one embodiment, an initiating polynucleotide
of the invention can be bound to a solid support for
improved efficiency. The solid phase allows for the
efficient separation of the assembled target
polynucleotide from other components of the reaction.
Different supports can be applied in the method. For
10   example, supports can be magnetic latex beads or magnetic
control pore glass beads that allows the desirable
product from the reaction mixture to be magnetically
separated. Binding the initiating polynucleotide to such
beads can be accomplished by a variety of known methods,
15   for example carbodiimide treatment (Gilham, Biochemistry
7:2809-2813 (1968); Mizutani and Tachbana, J.
Chromatography 356:202-205 (1986); Wolf et al., Nucleic
Acids Res. 15:2911-2926 (1987); Musso, Nucleic Acids Res.
15:5353-5372 (1987); Lund et al., Nucleic Acids Res.
20   16:10861-10880 (1988)).

The initiating polynucleotide attached to the
solid phase can act as an anchor for the continued
synthesis of the target polynucleotide. Assembly can be
accomplished by addition of contiguous polynucleotides
25   together with ligase for ligation assembly or by addition
of oligonucleotides together with polymerase for primer
extension assembly. After the appropriate incubation
time, unbound components of the method can be washed out
and the reaction can be repeated again to improve the
30   efficiency of template utilization. Alternatively,

another set of polynucleotides or oligonucleotides can be
added to continue the assembly.

Solid phase, to be efficiently used for the
synthesis, can contain pores with sufficient room for
5   synthesis of the long nucleic acid molecules. The solid
phase can be composed of material that cannot non-
specifically bind any undesired components of the
reaction. One way to solve the problem is to use control
pore glass beads appropriate for long DNA molecules. The
10   initiating polynucleotide can be attached to the beads
through a long connector. The role of the connector is
to position the initiating polynucleotide from the
surface of the solid support at a desirable distance.

The method of the invention further includes
15   identifying a next most terminal oligonucleotide present
in the target polynucleotide, which is contiguous with
the initiating polynucleotide. A next most terminal
oligonucleotide can include at least one plus strand
oligonucleotide annealed to at least one minus strand
20   oligonucleotide resulting in a partially double-stranded
oligonucleotide nucleotide comprising a 5' overhang, a 3'
overhang, or a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang, where at
least one overhang of the next most terminal
oligonucleotide is complementary to at least one overhang
25   of the extended initiating polynucleotide.
Alternatively, a next most terminal oligonucleotide can
be single-stranded and include a region, referred to as
an overhang herein, complementary to at least one
overhang of the extended initiating polypeptide. Two or
30   more oligonucleotides having complementary regions, where
they are permitted, will "anneal" (i.e., base pair) under

the appropriate conditions, thereby producing a double-
stranded region. In order to anneal (i.e., hybridize),
oligonucleotides must be at least partially
complementary. The term "complementary to" is used
5 herein in relation to nucleotides to mean a nucleotide
that will base pair with another specific nucleotide.
Thus adenosine triphosphate is complementary to uridine
triphosphate or thymidine triphosphate and guanosine
triphosphate is complementary to cytidine triphosphate.

10   As used herein, a 5' or 3' "overhang" means a
single-stranded region on the 5' or 3', or 5' and 3', end
of a double-stranded or single-stranded polynucleotide or
of a double-stranded or single-stranded oligonucleotide
that provides a means for the subsequent annealing of a
15 contiguous polynucleotide or oligonucleotide containing
an overhang that is complementary to the overhang of the
contiguous polynucleotide or oligonucleotide. Depending
on the application envisioned, one will desire to employ
varying conditions of annealing to achieve varying
20 degrees of annealing selectivity.

         For applications requiring high selectivity,
one typically will desire to employ relatively stringent
conditions to form the hybrids, e.g., one will select
relatively low salt and/or high temperature conditions,
25 such as provided by about 0.02 M to about 0.10 M NaCl at
temperatures of about 50°C to about 70°C. Such high
stringency conditions tolerate little, if any, mismatch
between the oligonucleotide and the template or target
strand. It generally is appreciated that conditions can
30 be rendered more stringent by the addition of increasing
amounts of formamide.

For certain applications, for example, by analogy to substitution of nucleotides by site-directed mutagenesis, it is appreciated that lower stringency conditions can be used. Under these conditions,

5 hybridization can occur even though the sequences of probe and target strand are not perfectly complementary, but are mismatched at one or more positions. Conditions can be rendered less stringent by increasing salt concentration and decreasing temperature. For example, a

10 medium stringency condition could be provided by about 0.1 to 0.25 M NaCl at temperatures of about 37°C to about 55°C, while a low stringency condition could be provided by about 0.15 M to about 0.9 M salt, at temperatures ranging from about 20°C to about 55°C. Thus,

15 hybridization conditions can be readily manipulated depending on the desired results.

In certain embodiments, it will be advantageous to determine the hybridization of oligonucleotides by employing a label. A wide variety of appropriate labels

20 are known in the art, including fluorescent, radioactive, enzymatic or other ligands, such as avidin/biotin, which are capable of being detected. In preferred embodiments, one can desire to employ a fluorescent label or an enzyme tag such as urease, alkaline phosphatase or peroxidase,

25 instead of radioactive or other environmentally undesirable reagents. In the case of enzyme tags, colorimetric indicator substrates are known that can be employed to provide a means for detection visible to the human eye or spectrophotometrically to identify whether

30 specific hybridization with complementary oligonucleotide has occurred.

In embodiments involving a solid phase, for example, at least one oligonucleotide of an initiating polynucleotide is adsorbed or otherwise affixed to a selected matrix or surface. This fixed, single-stranded
5 nucleic acid is then subjected to hybridization with the complementary oligonucleotides under desired conditions. The selected conditions will also depend on the particular circumstances based on the particular criteria required (depending, for example, on the G+C content,
10 type of target nucleic acid, source of nucleic acid, size of hybridization probe, etc.). Following washing of the hybridized surface to remove non-specifically bound oligonucleotides, the hybridization can be detected, or even quantified, by means of the label.

15   In one embodiment, the method of the invention further includes identifying a second polynucleotide sequence present in the target polynucleotide which is contiguous with the initiating polynucleotide and includes at least one plus strand oligonucleotide
20 annealed to at least one minus strand oligonucleotide resulting in a partially double-stranded polynucleotide comprised of a 5' overhang, a 3' overhang, or a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang, where at least one overhang of the second polynucleotide is complementary to at least
25 one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide. In this embodiment, the invention further provides a third polynucleotide present in the target polynucleotide which is contiguous with the initiating sequence and provides a 5' overhang, a 3' overhang, or a 5' overhang and a 3'
30 overhang, where at least one overhang of the third polynucleotide is complementary to at least one overhang of the initiating polynucleotide which is not

complementary to an overhang of the second polynucleotide. Subsequent polynucleotides are added at alternating ends so as to extend the initiating polynucleotide in an alternating bi-directional manner.

5   The method further provides contacting the initiating polynucleotide with the second polynucleotide and the third polynucleotide under conditions and for such time suitable for annealing, the contacting resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide,
10   resulting in the extension of the initiating polynucleotide. The annealed polynucleotides are optionally contacted with a ligase under conditions suitable for ligation. The method discussed above is optionally repeated to sequentially add double-stranded
15   polynucleotides to the extended initiating polynucleotide through repeated cycles of annealing and ligation.

        As described herein, in the methods of the invention the intitiating polynucleotide can be extended by uni-directional or by bi-directional extension as well
20   as by mixed uni-directional and bi-directional extension. As described above, in an alternating bi-directional extension a next most terminal oligonucleotide or polynucleotide is added that has least one overhang complementary to at least one overhang of the extended
25   initiating polynucleotide which is not complementary to an overhang of the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide that was added immediately before, thus resulting in an alternating bi-directional pattern of addition of subsequent next most terminal oligonucleotides. In other
30   embodiments, a next most terminal oligonucleotide can be any next most terminal polynucleotide regardless of

whether its addition to the extending double-stranded polynucleotide will result in bi-directional or uni-directional extension. In such embodiments, the next most terminal oligonucleotide or polynucleotide has an
5 overhang that can be complementary to any overhang of the extending double-stranded polynucleotide.

According to the methods of the invention a polynucleotide can be assembled randomly or can encompass target polynucleotide sequence, which can be designed *de*
10 *novo* or derived from a predetermined model polynucleotide sequence. A target polynucleotide can be of any desired size or complexity and can include anything from polyncleotides encoding entire genomes or pathways to partial sequences, segments or fragments of an
15 oligonucleotide or polynucleotide. A model polynucleotide sequence includes any nucleic acid sequence that is predetermined before assembly and, for example, can encode a model polypeptide sequence. A model polypeptide sequence can provide a basis for
20 designing a modified polynucleotide such that a target polynucleotide incorporating the desired modification is synthesized.

The present invention provides also provides methods that can be used to synthesize, de novo,
25 polynucleotides that encode sets of genes, either naturally occurring genes expressed from natural or artificial promoter constructs or artificial genes derived from synthetic DNA sequences, which encode elements of biological systems that perform a specified
30 function or attribution of an artificial organism as well as entire genomes. In producing such systems and

genomes, the present invention provides the synthesis of
a replication-competent, double-stranded polynucleotide,
wherein the polynucleotide has an origin of replication,
a first coding region and a first regulatory region
5 directing the expression of the first coding region.

As used herein, the term "replication-
competent", refers to a polynucleotide that is capable of
directing its own replication. A replication-competent
polynucleotide encompasses a regulatory region that has
10 the cis-acting signals and regulatory elements required
to direct expression of the coding region. The
replication-competent polynucleotide obviates the need
for recombinant methods such as cloning of a synthesized
coding region into a vector such as a plasmid or a virus
15 in order to confer replication-competence.

A polynucleotide sequence defining a gene,
genome, set of genes or protein sequence can be designed
in a computer-assisted manner (discussed below) and used
to generate a set of parsed oligonucleotides covering the
20 plus (+) and minus (-) strand of the sequence. As used
herein, a "parsed" means a target polynucleotide sequence
has been delineated in a computer-assisted manner such
that a series of contiguous oligonucleotide sequences are
identified. The oligonucleotide sequences are
25 individually synthesized and used in a method of the
invention to generate a target polynucleotide. The
length of an oligonucleotide is quite variable.
Preferably, oligonucleotides used in the methods of the
invention are between about 15 and 100 bases and more
30 preferably between about 20 and 50 bases. Specific
lengths include, but are not limited to 15, 16, 17, 18,

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46,
47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
61, 62, 63, 64. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74,
5   75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88,
89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100 bases.
Depending on the size, the overlap between the
oligonucleotides having partial complementarity can be
designed to be between 5 and 75 bases per oligonucleotide
10   pair.

         The oligonucleotides preferably are treated
with polynucleotide kinase, for example, T4
polynucleotide kinase. The kinasing can be performed
prior to, or after, mixing of the oligonucleotides set or
15   after, but before annealing. After annealing, the
oligonucleotides are treated with an enzyme having a
ligating function. For example, a DNA ligase typically
will be employed for this function. However,
topoisomerase, which does not require 5' phosphorylation,
20   is rapid and operates at room temperature, and can be
used instead of ligase. For example, 50 base pair
oligonucleotides overlapping by 25 bases can be
synthesized by an oligonucleotide array synthesizer
(OAS). A 5' (+) strand set of oligonucleotides is
25   synthesized in one 96-well plate and the second 3' or (-)
strand set is synthesized in a second 96-well microtiter
plate. Synthesis can be carried out using
phosphoramidite chemistry modified to miniaturize the
reaction size and generate small reaction volumes and
30   yields in the range of 2 to 5 nmole. Synthesis is done
on controlled pore glass beads (CPGs), then the completed
oligonucleotides are deblocked, deprotected and removed

from the beads.   The oligonucleotides are lyophilized, re-suspended in water and 5' phosphorylated using polynucleotide kinase and ATP to enable ligation.

5   The set of arrayed oligonucleotide sequences in the plate can be assembled using a mixed pooling strategy.   For example, systematic pooling of component oligonucleotides can be performed using a modified Beckman Biomek automated pipetting robot, or another automated lab workstation.   The fragments can be combined

10 with buffer and enzyme (Taq I DNA ligase or Egea Assemblase™, for example).   Pooling can be performed in microwell plates.   After each step of pooling, the temperature is ramped to enable annealing and ligation, then additional pooling carried out.

15   In the assembly methods of the invention, slow annealing by generally no more than 1.5°C per minute to 37°C or below can performed to maximize the efficiency of hybridization.   Slow annealing can be accomplished by a variety of methods, for example, with a programmable

20 thermocycler.   The cooling rate can be linear or non-linear and can be, for example, 0.1°C, 0.2°C, 0.3°C, 0.4°C, 0.5°C, 0.6°C, 0.7°C, 0.8°C, 0.9°C, 1.0°C, 1.1°C, 1.2°C, 1.3°C, 1.4°C, 1.5°C, 1.6°C, 1.7°C, 1.8°C, 1.9°C, or 2.0°C. The cooling rate can be adjusted up or down to maximize

25 efficiency and accuracy.

       Target polynucleotide assembly involves forming a set of intermediates.   A set of intermediates can include a plus strand oligonucleotide annealed to a minus strand oligonucleotide, as described above.   The annealed

30 intermediate can be formed by providing a single plus

strand oligonucleotide annealed to a single minus strand
oligonucleotide.

Alternatively, two or more oligonucleotides can
comprise the plus strand or the minus strand.   For
5   example, in order to construct a polynucleotide (e.g., an
initiating polynucleotide) which can be used to assemble
a target polynucleotide of the invention, three or more
oligonucleotides can be annealed.   Thus, a first plus
strand oligonucleotide, a second plus strand
10   oligonucleotide contiguous with the first plus strand
oligonucleotide, and a minus strand oligonucleotide
having a first contiguous sequence which is at least
partially complementary to the first plus strand
oligonucleotide and second contiguous sequence which is
15   at least partially complementary to the second plus
strand oligonucleotide can be annealed to form a
partially double-stranded polynucleotide.   The
polynucleotide can include a 5' overhang, a 3' overhang,
or a 5' overhang and a 3' overhang.   The first plus
20   strand oligonucleotide and second plus strand
oligonucleotide are contiguous sequences such that they
are ligatable.   The minus strand oligonucleotide is
partially complementary to both plus strand
oligonucleotides and acts as a "bridge" or "stabilizer"
25   sequence by annealing to both oligonucleotides.
Subsequent polynucleotides comprised of more than two
oligonucleotides annealed as previously described, can be
used to assemble a target polynucleotide in a manner
resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide.

30   An example of using two or more plus strand
oligonucleotides to assemble a polynucleotide is shown in

Figure 3. A triplex of three oligonucleotides of about 50 bp each, which overlap by about 25 bp form a "nicked" intermediate. Two of these oligonucleotides provide a ligation substrate joined by ligase and the third
5 oligonucleotide is a stabilizer that brings together two specific sequences by annealing resulting in the formation of a part of the final polynucleotide construct.   This intermediate provides a substrate for DNA ligase which, through its nick sealing activity,
10 joins the two 50-base pair oligonucleotides into a single 100 base single-stranded polynucleotide.

     Following initial pooling and formation of annealed products, the products are assembled into increasingly larger polynucleotides. For example,
15 following triplex formation of oligonucleotides, sets of triplexes are systematically joined, ligated, and assembled. Each step can be mediated by robotic pooling, ligation and thermal cycling to achieve annealing and denaturation. The final step joins assembled pieces into
20 a complete sequence representing all of the fragments in the array. Since the efficiency of yield at each step is less than 100%, the mass amount of completed product in the final mixture can be very small. Optionally, additional specific oligonucleotide primers, usually 15
25 to 20 bases and complementary to the extreme ends of the assembly, can be annealed and PCR amplification carried out, thereby amplifying and purifying the final full-length product.

     The methods of the invention provide several
30 improvements over existing polynucleotide synthesis technology. For example, synthesis can utilize

microdispensing piezioelectric or microsolenoid
nanodispensors allowing very fast synthesis, much smaller
reaction volumes and higher density plates as synthesis
vessels. The instrument will use up to 1536 well plates
5 giving a very high capacity. Additionally, controlled
pooling can be performed by a microfluidic manifold that
will move individual oligonucleotides though
microchannels and mix/ligate in a controlled way. This
will obviate the need for robotic pipetting and increases
10 speed and efficiency. Thus, an apparatus that
accomplishes a method of the invention will have a
greater capability for simultaneous reactions giving an
overall larger capacity for gene length.

Once target polynucleotides have been
15 synthesized using a method of the present invention, it
can be necessary to screen the sequences for analysis of
function. Specifically contemplated by the present
inventor are chip-based DNA technologies. Briefly, these
techniques involve quantitative methods for analyzing
20 large numbers of genes rapidly and accurately. By
tagging genes with oligonucleotides or using fixed probe
arrays, one can employ chip technology to segregate
target molecules as high-density arrays and screen these
molecules on the basis of hybridization.

25 The use of combinatorial synthesis and high
throughput screening assays are well known to those of
skill in the art. For example, U.S Patent Number
5,807,754; 5,807,683; 5,804,563; 5,789,162; 5,783,384;
5,770,358; 5,759,779; 5,747,334;5,686,242; 5,198,346;
30 5,738,996; 5,733, 743; 5,714,320; and 5,663,046 (each
specifically incorporated herein by reference) describe

screening systems useful for determining the activity of
a target polypeptide . These patents teach various
aspects of the methods and compositions involved in the
assembly and activity analyses of high-density arrays of
5 different polysubunits (polynucleotides or polypeptides).
As such it is contemplated that the methods and
compositions described in the patents listed above can be
useful in assaying the activity profiles of the target
polypeptides of the present invention.

10   In another embodiment, the invention provides a
method of synthesizing a target polynucleotide by
providing a target polynucleotide sequence and
identifying at least one initiating polynucleotide
sequence present in the target polynucleotide sequence
15 that includes at least one plus strand oligonucleotide
annealed to at least one minus strand oligonucleotide
resulting in a double-stranded polynucleotide. The
initiating polynucleotide is contacted under conditions
suitable for primer annealing with a first
20 oligonucleotide having partial complementarity to the 3'
portion of the plus strand of the initiating
polynucleotide, and a second oligonucleotide having
partial complementarity to the 3' portion of the minus
strand of the initiating polynucleotide. Primer
25 extension subsequently performed using polynucleotide
synthesis from the 3'-hydroxyl of: 1) the plus strand of
the initiating polynucleotide; 2) the annealed first
oligonucleotide; 3) the minus strand of the initiating
polynucleotide; and 4) the annealed second
30 oligonucleotide. The synthesis results in the initiating
sequence being extended bi-directionally thereby forming
a nascent extended initiating polynucleotide. The

extended initiating sequence can be further extended by
repeated cycles of annealing and primer extension.

As previously noted, oligonucleotides can be
used as building blocks to assemble polynucleotides
5   through annealing and ligation reactions. Alternatively,
oligonucleotides can be used as primers to manufacture
polynucleotides through annealing and primer extension
reactions. The term "primer" is used herein to refer to
a binding element which comprises an oligonucleotide,
10 whether occurring naturally as in a purified restriction
digest or produced synthetically, which is capable of
acting as a point of initiation of synthesis when placed
under conditions in which synthesis of a primer extension
product which is complementary to a nucleic acid strand
15 is induced, i.e., in the presence of appropriate
nucleotides and an agent for polymerization such as a DNA
polymerase in an appropriate buffer ("buffer" includes
pH, ionic strength, cofactors, etc.) and at a suitable
temperature.

20   The primer is preferably single stranded for
maximum efficiency in amplification, but can
alternatively be double stranded. If double stranded,
the primer is first treated to separate its strands
before being used to prepare extension products.
25 Preferably, the primer is an oligodeoxyribonucleotide.
The primer must be sufficiently long to prime the
synthesis of extension products in the presence of the
agent for polymerization. The exact lengths of the
primers will depend on many factors, including
30 temperature and source of primer and use of the method.
Primers having only short sequences capable of

hybridization to the target nucleotide sequence generally require lower temperatures to form sufficiently stable hybrid complexes with the template.

The primers herein are selected to be

5   "substantially" complementary to the different strands of each specific sequence to be amplified. This means that the primers must be sufficiently complementary to hybridize with their respective strands. Therefore, the primer sequence need not reflect the exact sequence of

10 the template. Commonly, however, the primers have exact complementarity except with respect to analyses effected according to the method described in Nucleic Acids Research 17 (7) 2503-2516 (1989) or a corresponding method employing linear amplification or an amplification

15 technique other than the polymerase chain reaction.

The agent for primer extension of an oligonucleotide can be any compound or system that will function to accomplish the synthesis of primer extension products, including enzymes. Suitable enzymes for this

20 purpose include, for example, E. coli DNA Polymerase I, Klenow fragment of E. coli DNA polymerase I, T4 DNA polymerase, other available DNA polymerases, reverse transcriptase, and other enzymes, including thermostable enzymes. The term "thermostable enzyme" as used herein

25 refers to any enzyme that is stable to heat and is heat resistant and catalyses (facilitates) combination of the nucleotides in the proper manner to form the primer extension products which are complementary to each nucleic acid strand. Generally, the synthesis will be

30 initiated at the 3' end of each primer and will proceed in the 5' direction along the template strand, until

synthesis terminates. A preferred thermostable enzyme that can be employed in the process of the present invention is that which can be extracted and purified from *Thermus aquaticus*. Such an enzyme has a molecular

5   weight of about 86,000- 90,000 daltons. Thermus aquaticus strain YT1 is available without restriction from the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Md., U.S.A. as ATCC 25,104.

Processes for amplifying a desired target

10 polynucleotide are known and have been described in the literature. K. Kleppe et al in J. Mol. Biol., (1971), 56, 341-361 disclose a method for the amplification of a desired DNA sequence. The method involves denaturation of a DNA duplex to form single strands. The denaturation

15 step is carried out in the presence of a sufficiently large excess of two nucleic acid primers that hybridize to regions adjacent to the desired DNA sequence. Upon cooling two structures are obtained each containing the full length of the template strand appropriately

20 complexed with primer. DNA polymerase and a sufficient amount of each required nucleoside triphosphate are added whereby two molecules of the original duplex are obtained. The above cycle of denaturation, primer addition and extension are repeated until the appropriate

25 number of copies of the desired target polynucleotide is obtained.

The present invention further provides a method for the expression and isolation of a target polypeptide encoded by a target polynucleotide. The method includes

30 incorporating a target polynucleotide synthesized by a method of the invention into an expression vector;

introducing the expression vector of into a suitable host
cell; culturing the host cell under conditions and for
such time as to promote the expression of the target
polypeptide encoded by the target polynucleotide; and
5   isolating the target polypeptide.

The invention can be used to modify certain
functional, structural, or phylogenic features of a model
polynucleotide encoding a model polypeptide resulting in
an altered target polypeptide. An input or model
10 polynucleotide sequence encoding a model polypeptide can
be electronically manipulated to determine a potential
for an effect of an amino acid change (or variance) at a
particular site or multiple sites in the model
polypeptide. Once identified, a novel target
15 polynucleotide sequence is assembled by a method of the
invention such that the target polynucleotide encodes a
target polypeptide possessing a characteristic different
from that of the model polypeptide.

The methods of the invention can rely on the
20 use of public sequence and structure databases. These
databases become more robust as more and more sequences
and structures are added. Information regarding the
amino acid sequence of a target polypeptide and the
tertiary structure of the polypeptide can be used to
25 synthesize oligonucleotides that can be assembled into a
target polynucleotide encoding a target polypeptide. A
model polypeptide should have sufficient structural
information to analyze the amino acids involved in the
function of the polypeptide. The structural information
30 can be derived from x-ray crystallography, NMR, or some
other technique for determining the structure of a

protein at the amino acid or atomic level. Once
selected, the sequence and structural information
obtained from the model polypeptide can be used to
generate a plurality of polynucleotides encoding a
5   plurality of variant amino acid sequences that comprise a
target polypeptide. Thus, a model polypeptide can be
selected based on overall sequence similarity to the
target protein or based on the presence of a portion
having sequence similarity to a portion of the target
10 polypeptide.

A "polypeptide", as used herein, is a polymer
in which the monomers are alpha amino acids and are
joined together through amide bonds. Amino acids can be
the L-optical isomer or the D-optical isomer.
15 Polypeptides are two or more amino acid monomers long and
are often more than 20 amino acid monomers long.
Standard abbreviations for amino acids are used (e.g., P
for proline). These abbreviations are included in
Stryer, Biochemistry, Third Ed., 1988, which is
20 incorporated herein by reference for all purposes. With
respect to polypeptides, "isolated" refers to a
polypeptide that constitutes the major component in a
mixture of components, e.g., 50% or more, 60% or more,
70% or more, 80% or more, 90% or more, or 95% or more by
25 weight. Isolated polypeptides typically are obtained by
purification from an organism in which the polypeptide
has been produced, although chemical synthesis is also
possible. Method of polypeptide purification includes,
for example, chromatography or immunoaffinity techniques.
30 Polypeptides of the invention can be detected by sodium
dodecyl sulphate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
followed by Coomassie Blue-staining or Western blot

analysis using monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies that have binding affinity for the polypeptide to be detected.

A "chimeric polypeptide," as used herein, is a polypeptide containing portions of amino acid sequence derived from two or more different proteins, or two or more regions of the same protein that are not normally contiguous.

A "ligand", as used herein, is a molecule that is recognized by a receptor. Examples of ligands that can be investigated by this invention include, but are not restricted to, agonists and antagonists for cell membrane receptors, toxins and venoms, viral epitopes, hormones, opiates, steroids, peptides, enzyme substrates, cofactors, drugs, lectins, sugars, oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, oligosaccharides, and proteins.

A "receptor", as used herein, is a molecule that has an affinity for a ligand. Receptors can be naturally-occurring or manmade molecules. They can be employed in their unaltered state or as aggregates with other species. Receptors can be attached, covalently or noncovalently, to a binding member, either directly or via a specific binding substance. Examples of receptors which can be employed by this invention include, but are not restricted to, antibodies, cell membrane receptors, monoclonal antibodies and antisera reactive with specific antigenic determinants, viruses, cells, drugs, polynucleotides, nucleic acids, peptides, cofactors, lectins, sugars, polysaccharides, cellular membranes, and organelles. A "ligand receptor pair" is formed when two molecules have combined through molecular recognition to

autoimmune diseases (e.g., by blocking the binding of the "self" antibodies).

d) Polynucleotides: Sequences of polynucleotides can be synthesized to establish DNA or RNA binding sequences that act as receptors for synthesized sequence.

e) Catalytic Polypeptides: Polymers, preferably antibodies, which are capable of promoting a chemical reaction involving the conversion of one or more reactants to one or more products. Such polypeptides generally include a binding site specific for at least one reactant or reaction intermediate and an active functionality proximate to the binding site, which functionality is capable of chemically modifying the bound reactant. Catalytic polypeptides and others are described in, for example, PCT Publication No. WO 90/05746, WO 90/05749, and WO 90/05785, which are incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

f) Hormone receptors: Identification of the ligands that bind with high affinity to a receptor such as the receptors for insulin and growth hormone is useful in the development of, for example, an oral replacement of the daily injections which diabetics must take to relieve the symptoms of diabetes or a replacement for growth hormone. Other examples of hormone receptors include the vasoconstrictive hormone receptors; determination of ligands for these receptors can lead to the development of drugs to control blood pressure.

form a complex.

Specific examples of polypeptides which can synthesized by this invention include but are not restricted to:

5   a) Microorganism receptors: Determination of ligands that bind to microorganism receptors such as specific transport proteins or enzymes essential to survival of microorganisms would be a useful tool for discovering new classes of antibiotics. Of particular

10 value would be antibiotics against opportunistic fungi, protozoa, and bacteria resistant to antibiotics in current use.

b) Enzymes: For instance, a receptor can comprise a binding site of an enzyme such as an enzyme

15 responsible for cleaving a neurotransmitter; determination of ligands for this type of receptor to modulate the action of an enzyme that cleaves a neurotransmitter is useful in developing drugs that can be used in the treatment of disorders of

20 neurotransmission.

c) Antibodies: For instance, the invention can be useful in investigating a receptor that comprises a ligand-binding site on an antibody molecule which combines with an epitope of an antigen of interest;

25 determining a sequence that mimics an antigenic epitope can lead to the development of vaccines in which the immunogen is based on one or more of such sequences or lead to the development of related diagnostic agents or compounds useful in therapeutic treatments such as for

g) Opiate receptors: Determination of ligands which bind to the opiate receptors in the brain is useful in the development of less-addictive replacements for morphine and related drugs.

5   In the context of a polypeptide, the term "structure" refers to the three dimensional arrangement of atoms in the protein. "Function" refers to any measurable property of a protein. Examples of protein function include, but are not limited to, catalysis,

10   binding to other proteins, binding to non-protein molecules (e.g., drugs), and isomerization between two or more structural forms. "Biologically relevant protein" refers to any protein playing a role in the life of an organism.

15   To identify significant structural motifs, the sequence of the model polypeptide is examined for matches to the entries in one or more databases of recognized domains, e.g., the PROSITE database domains (Bairoch, Nucl. Acids. Res. 24:217, 1997) or the pfam HMM database

20   (Bateman et al., (2000) Nucl. Acids. Res. 28:263). The PROSITE database is a compilation of two types of sequence signatures-profiles, typically representing whole protein domains, and patterns typically representing just the most highly conserved functional or

25   structural aspects of protein domains.

The methods of the invention can be used to generate polypeptides containing polymorphisms that have an effect on a catalytic activity of a target polypeptide or a non-catalytic activity of the target polypeptide

30   (e.g., structure, stability, binding to a second protein

or polypeptide chain, binding to a nucleic acid molecule, binding to a small molecule, and binding to a macromolecule that is neither a protein nor a nucleic acid). For example, the invention provides a means for

5 assembling any polynucleotide sequence encoding a target polypeptide such that the encoded polypeptide can be expressed and screened for a particular activity. By altering particular amino acids at specific points in the target polypeptide, the operating temperature, operating

10 pH, or any other characteristic of a polypeptide can be manipulated resulting in a polypeptide with a unique activity. Thus, the methods of the invention can be used to identify amino acid substitutions that can be made to engineer the structure or function of a polypeptide of

15 interest (e.g., to increase or decrease a selected activity or to add or remove a selective activity).

        In addition, the methods of the invention can be used in the identification and analysis of candidate polymorphisms for polymorphism-specific targeting by

20 pharmaceutical or diagnostic agents, for the identification and analysis of candidate polymorphisms for pharmacogenomic applications, and for experimental biochemical and structural analysis of pharmaceutical targets that exhibit amino acid polymorphism.

25   A library of target polynucleotides encoding a plurality of target polypeptides can be prepared by the present invention. Host cells are transformed by artificial introduction of the vectors containing the target polynucleotide by inoculation under conditions

30 conducive for such transformation. The resultant libraries of transformed clones are then screened for

clones which display activity for the polypeptide of interest in a phenotypic assay for activity.

A target polynucleotide of the invention can be incorporated (i.e., cloned) into an appropriate vector.
5 For purposes of expression, the target sequences encoding a target polypeptide of the invention can be inserted into a recombinant expression vector. The term "recombinant expression vector" refers to a plasmid, virus, or other vehicle known in the art that has been
10 manipulated by insertion or incorporation of the polynucleotide sequence encoding a target polypeptide of the invention. The expression vector typically contains an origin of replication, a promoter, as well as specific genes that allow phenotypic selection of the transformed
15 cells. Vectors suitable for use in the present invention include, but are not limited to, the T7-based expression vector for expression in bacteria (Rosenberg et al., Gene, 56:125, 1987), the pMSXND expression vector for expression in mammalian cells (Lee and Nathans, J. Biol.
20 Chem., 263:3521, 1988), baculovirus-derived vectors for expression in insect cells, cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV, tobacco mosaic virus, TMV.

Depending on the vector utilized, any of a number of suitable transcription and translation
25 elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, transcription enhancer elements, transcription terminators, etc. can be used in the expression vector (see, e.g., Bitter et al., Methods in Enzymology, 153:516-544, 1987). These elements are well known to one
30 of skill in the art.

The term "operably linked" or "operably associated" refers to functional linkage between the regulatory sequence and the polynucleotide sequence regulated by the regulatory sequence. The operably
5   linked regulatory sequence controls the expression of the product expressed by the polynucleotide sequence. Alternatively, the functional linkage also includes an enhancer element.

"Promoter" means a nucleic acid regulatory
10   sequence sufficient to direct transcription. Also included in the invention are those promoter elements that are sufficient to render promoter-dependent polynucleotide sequence expression controllable for cell-type specific, tissue specific, or inducible by external
15   signals or agents; such elements can be located in the 5' or 3' regions of the native gene, or in the introns.

"Gene expression" or "polynucleotide sequence expression" means the process by which a nucleotide sequence undergoes successful transcription and
20   translation such that detectable levels of the delivered nucleotide sequence are expressed in an amount and over a time period so that a functional biological effect is achieved.

In yeast, a number of vectors containing
25   constitutive or inducible promoters can be used. (Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. 2, Ed. Ausubel et al., Greene Publish. Assoc. & Wiley Interscience, Ch. 13, 1988; Grant et al., "Expression and Secretion Vectors for Yeast," in Methods in Enzymology,
30   Eds. Wu & Grossman, Acad. Press, N.Y., Vol. 153, pp.516-

544, 1987; Glover, DNA Cloning, Vol. II, IRL Press, Wash., D.C., Ch. 3, 1986; "Bitter, Heterologous Gene Expression in Yeast," Methods in Enzymology, Eds. Berger & Kimmel, Acad. Press, N.Y., Vol. 152, pp. 673-684, 1987;

5   and The Molecular Biology of the Yeast Saccharomyces, Eds. Strathern et al., Cold Spring Harbor Press, Vols. I and II, 1982). A constitutive yeast promoter, such as ADH or LEU2, or an inducible promoter, such as GAL, can be used ("Cloning in Yeast," Ch. 3, R. Rothstein In: DNA

10   Cloning Vol.11, A Practical Approach, Ed. DM Glover, IRL Press, Wash., D.C., 1986). Alternatively, vectors can be used which promote integration of foreign DNA sequences into the yeast chromosome.

In certain embodiments, it can be desirable to

15   include specialized regions known as telomeres at the end of a target polynucleotide sequence. Telomeres are repeated sequences found at chromosome ends and it has long been known that chromosomes with truncated ends are unstable, tend to fuse with other chromosomes and are

20   otherwise lost during cell division.

Some data suggest that telomeres interact with the nucleoprotein complex and the nuclear matrix. One putative role for telomeres includes stabilizing chromosomes and shielding the ends from degradative

25   enzyme.

Another possible role for telomeres is in replication. According to present doctrine, replication of DNA requires starts from short RNA primers annealed to the T-end of the template. The result of this mechanism
5 is an "end replication problem" in which the region corresponding to the RNA primer is not replicated. Over many cell divisions, this will result in the progressive truncation of the chromosome. It is thought that telomeres can provide a buffer against this effect, at
10 least until they are themselves eliminated by this effect. A further structure that can be included in target polynucleotide is a centromere.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the delivery of a nucleic acid in a cell can be identified in
15 vitro or in vivo by including a marker in the expression construct. The marker would result in an identifiable change to the transfected cell permitting easy identification of expression.

An expression vector of the invention can be
20 used to transform a target cell. By "transformation" is meant a genetic change induced in a cell following incorporation of new DNA (i.e., DNA exogenous to the cell). Where the cell is a mammalian cell, the genetic change is generally achieved by introduction of the DNA
25 into the genome of the cell. By "transformed cell" is meant a cell into which (or into an ancestor of which) has been introduced, by means of recombinant DNA techniques. Transformation of a host cell with recombinant DNA can be carried out by conventional
30 techniques as are well known to those skilled in the art. Where the host is prokaryotic, such as E. coli, competent

cells that are capable of DNA uptake can be prepared from cells harvested after exponential growth phase and subsequently treated by the $CaCl_2$ method by procedures well known in the art. Alternatively, $MgCl_2$ or $RbCl$ can

5 be used. Transformation can also be performed after forming a protoplast of the host cell or by electroporation.

A target polypeptide of the invention can be produced in prokaryotes by expression of nucleic acid

10 encoding the polypeptide. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms, such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA expression vectors encoding a polypeptide of the invention. The constructs can be expressed in E.

15 coli in large scale for in vitro assays. Purification from bacteria is simplified when the sequences include tags for one-step purification by nickel-chelate chromatography. The construct can also contain a tag to simplify isolation of the polypeptide. For example, a

20 polyhistidine tag of, e.g., six histidine residues, can be incorporated at the amino terminal end, or carboxy terminal end, of the protein. The polyhistidine tag allows convenient isolation of the protein in a single step by nickel-chelate chromatography. The target

25 polypeptide of the invention can also be engineered to contain a cleavage site to aid in protein recovery. Alternatively, the polypeptides of the invention can be expressed directly in a desired host cell for assays in situ.

When the host is a eukaryote, such methods of transfection of DNA as calcium phosphate co-precipitates, conventional mechanical procedures, such as microinjection, electroporation or biollistic techniques,

5 insertion of a plasmid encased in liposomes, or virus vectors can be used. Eukaryotic cells can also be cotransfected with DNA sequences encoding a polypeptide of the invention, and a second foreign DNA molecule encoding a selectable phenotype, such as the herpes

10 simplex thymidine kinase gene. Another method is to use a eukaryotic viral vector, such as simian virus 40 (SV40) or bovine papilloma virus, to transiently infect or transform eukaryotic cells and express the protein. (Eukaryotic Viral Vectors, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory,

15 Gluzman ed., 1982). Preferably, a eukaryotic host is utilized as the host cell, as described herein. Eukaryotic systems, and preferably mammalian expression systems, allow for proper post-translational modifications of expressed mammalian proteins to occur.

20 Eukaryotic cells that possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript, glycosylation, phosphorylation, and advantageously secretion of the gene product should be used as host cells for the expression of the polypeptide of the

25 invention. Such host cell lines can include, but are not limited to, CHO, VERO, BHK, HeLa, COS, MDCK, Jurkat, HEK-293, and WI38.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred.

30 Rather than using expression vectors that contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with the cDNA encoding a target polypeptide of the

invention controlled by appropriate expression control elements (e.g., promoter, enhancer, sequences, transcription terminators, polyadenylation sites, etc.), and a selectable marker. The selectable marker in the

5 recombinant plasmid confers resistance to the selection and allows cells to stably integrate the plasmid into their chromosomes and grow to form foci that, in turn, can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. For example, following the introduction of foreign DNA, engineered

10 cells can be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. A number of selection systems can be used, including, but not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler et al., Cell, 11:223, 1977), hypoxanthine-guanine

15 phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalska & Szybalski, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 48:2026, 1962), and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy et al., Cell, 22:817, 1980) genes can be employed in tk-, hgprt- or aprt- cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can

20 be used as the basis of selection for dhfr, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 77:3567, 1980; O'Hare et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 8:1527, 1981); gpt, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan & Berg, Proc.

25 Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 78:2072, 1981; neo, which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Colberre-Garapin et al., J. Mol. Biol., 150:1, 1981); and hygro, which confers resistance to hygromycin genes (Santerre et al., Gene, 30:147, 1984). Recently, additional selectable

30 genes have been described, namely trpB, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan; hisD, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman & Mulligan, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

USA, 85:8047, 1988); and ODC (ornithine decarboxylase), which confers resistance to the ornithine decarboxylase inhibitor, 2-(difluoromethyl)-DL-ornithine, DFMO (McConlogue L., In: Current Communications in Molecular
5 Biology, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, ed., 1987).

Techniques for the isolation and purification of either microbially or eukaryotically expressed polypeptides of the invention can be by any conventional means, such as, for example, preparative chromatographic
10 separations and immunological separations, such as those involving the use of monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies or antigen.

A target polynucleotide, or expression construct containing a target polynucleotide, can be
15 entrapped in a liposome. Liposomes are vesicular structures characterized by a phospholipid bilayer membrane and an inner aqueous medium. Multilarnellar liposomes have multiple lipid layers separated by aqueous medium and form spontaneously when phospholipids are
20 suspended in an excess of aqueous solution. The lipid components undergo self-rearrangement before the formation of closed structures and entrap water and dissolved solutes between the lipid bilayers. The liposome can be complexed with a hernagglutinating virus
25 (HVJ). This has been shown to facilitate fusion with the cell membrane and promote cell entry of liposome-encapsulated DNA. In other embodiments, the liposome can be complexed or employed in conjunction with nuclear non-histone chromosomal proteins (HMG-1). In yet further
30 embodiments, the liposome can be complexed or employed in conjunction with both HVJ and HMG-1. In that such

expression constructs have been successfully employed in transfer and expression of nucleic acid in vitro and in vivo, then they are applicable for the present invention. Where a bacterial promoter is employed in the DNA

5   construct, it also will be desirable to include within the liposome an appropriate bacterial polymerase.

The present invention describes methods for enabling the creation of a target polynucleotide based upon information only, i.e., without the requirement for

10   existing genes, DNA molecules or genomes. Generally, using computer software, it is possible to construct a virtual polynucleotide in the computer. This polynucleotide consists of a string of DNA bases, G, A, T or C, comprising for example an entire artificial

15   polynucleotide sequence in a linear string. Following construction of a sequence, computer software is then used to parse the target sequence breaking it down into a set of overlapping oligonucleotides of specified length. Optional steps in sequence assembly include identifying

20   and eliminating sequences that may give rise to hairpins, repeats or other sequences that are undesirable. Theerefore, success in a large gene construction can be substantially improved by pre-screening sequences for difficult regions or areas. In short, an amino acid

25   sequence is used to generate a synthetic gene sequence using E. coli class II codons. Prior ti sequence parsing, a number of subroutines are applied to the sequence to identify specific types of sequences arrangements that could cause early termination in oligo

30   synthesis, difficult or low efficiency in ligation or synthesis, unusual or atypical secondary structures. Programs are used to analyze the sequence and identify:

Any region of over 25 base pairs with a GC
content of over 70%

Any 3' or 5' terminal sequences that would form
a "hairpin" hybrid of over 7 base pairs, allowing a loop
5 of up to 4 base pairs

Any sequence of 8 base pairs or more that has a
perfect inverted repeat within a 50 bp interval such that
an internal hairpin can be formed

Following identification, the sequence is
10 manually adjusted as follows. Third bases of codons will
be changed to remove hairpins or decrease the number of
paring bases in the hairpin to less than five contiguous
bases.

Where possible, third base codons will be
15 changed, leaving the amino acid sequence unchanged, in
order to decrease the GC content of a region to less than
65% over 20 bases.

Where possible, third base changes will be
made, keeping te amino acids sequence the same, in order
20 to remove internal hybrids or decrease the number of
matching bases to less than 7.

The resulting synthetic DNA sequence will still
encode the same protein but the codon usage will be
adjusted to remove sequence structures that might cause
25 errors in assembly, might lower assembly efficiency or
otherwise cause problems in the technical procedure of
gene synthesis and assembly.

Subsequent parsing of the target sequence
results in a set of shorter DNA sequences that overlap to
cover the entire length of the target polynucleotide in
overlapping sets.

5   Typically, a gene of 1000 bases pairs would be
broken down into 20 100- mers where 10 of these comprise
one strand and 10 of these comprise the other strand.
They would be selected to overlap on each strand by 25 to
50 base pairs.

10   The degeneracy of the genetic code permits
substantial freedom in the choice of codons for any
particular amino acid sequence. Transgenic organisms
such as plants frequently prefer particular codons that,
though they encode the same protein, can differ from the
15 codons in the organism from which the gene was derived.
For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,380,831 to Adang et al.
describes the creation of insect resistant transgenic
plants that express the Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) toxin
gene. The Bt crystal protein, an insect toxin, is
20 encoded by a full-length gene that is poorly expressed in
transgenic plants. In order to improve expression in
plants, a synthetic gene encoding the protein containing
codons preferred in plants was substituted for the
natural sequence. The invention disclosed therein
25 comprised a chemically synthesized gene encoding an
insecticidal protein which is frequently equivalent to a
native insecticidal protein of Bt. The synthetic gene was
designed to be expressed in plants at a level higher than
a native Bt gene.

In designing a target polynucleotide that encodes a particular polypeptide, the hydropathic index of amino acids can be considered. The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive

5 biologic function on a protein is generally understood in the art. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydropathic index on the basis of their hydrophobicity and charge characteristics, these are: Isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8);

10 cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (47); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5); glutamine (- 3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and

15 arginine (45).

It is known in the art that certain amino acids can be substituted by other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still result in a protein with similar biological activity, i.e., still obtain a

20 biological functionally equivalent protein. In making such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices are within ±2 is preferred, those which are within ± I are particularly preferred, and those within ±0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

25 It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. U.S. Patent 4,554,101, incorporated herein by reference, states that the greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as

30 governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with a biological property of the

protein.

As detailed in U.S. Patent 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0 ± 1); glutarnate (+3.0 ± 1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (44); proline (-0.5 ± 1); alanine (45); histidine -0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine 1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4).

It is understood that an amino acid can be substituted for another having a similar hydrophilicity value and still obtain a biologically equivalent and immunologically equivalent polypeptide. In such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within ±2 is preferred, those that are within ±1 are particularly preferred, and those within ±0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

As outlined above, amino acid substitutions are generally based on the relative similarity of the amino acid side-chain substituents, for example, their hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and the like. Exemplary substitutions that take various of the foregoing characteristics into consideration are well known to those of skill in the art and include: arginine and lysine; glutarnate and aspartate; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagine; and valine, leucine and isoleucine.

Aspects of the invention can be implemented in hardware or software, or a combination of both. However, preferably, the algorithms and processes of the invention are implemented in one or more computer programs

5 executing on programmable computers each comprising at least one processor, at least one data storage system (including volatile and non-volatile memory and/or storage elements), at least one input device, and at least one output device. Program code is applied to

10 input data to perform the functions described herein and generate output information. The output information is applied to one or more output devices, in known fashion.

Each program can be implemented in any desired computer language (including machine, assembly, high

15 level procedural, or object oriented programming languages) to communicate with a computer system. In any case, the language can be a compiled or interpreted language.

Each such computer program is preferably stored

20 on a storage medium or device (e.g., ROM, CD-ROM, tape, or magnetic diskette) readable by a general or special purpose programmable computer, for configuring and operating the computer when the storage media or device is read by the computer to perform the procedures

25 described herein. The inventive system can also be considered to be implemented as a computer-readable storage medium, configured with a computer program, where the storage medium so configured causes a computer to operate in a specific and predefined manner to perform

30 the functions described herein.

Thus, in another embodiment, the invention provides a computer program, stored on a computer-readable medium, for generating a target polynucleotide sequence. The computer program includes instructions for

5 causing a computer system to: 1) identify an initiating polynucleotide sequence contained in the target polynucleotide sequence; 2) parse the target polynucleotide sequence into multiply distinct, partially complementary, oligonucleotides; and 3) control assembly

10 of the target polynucleotide sequence by controlling the bi-directional extension of the initiating polynucleotide sequence by the sequential addition of partially complementary oligonucleotides resulting in a contiguous double-stranded polynucleotide. The computer program

15 will contain an algorithm for parsing the sequence of the target polynucleotide by generating a set of oligonucleotides corresponding to a polypeptide sequence. The algorithm utilizes a polypeptide sequence to generate a DNA sequence using a specified codon table. The

20 algorithm then generates a set of parsed oligonucleotides corresponding to the (+) and (-) strands of the DNA sequence in the following manner:

1.   The DNA sequence GENE[], an array of bases, is generated from the protein sequence AA[], an array of amino acids, using a specified codon table.   An example of the codon table for *E. coli* type II codons, is listed below.

    a.   parameters

           i.   N   Length of protein in amino acid residues

           ii. $L = 3N$ Length of gene in DNA bases

           iii.   Q Length of each component oligonucleotide

           iv. $X = Q/2$ Length of overlap between oligonucleotides

           v. $W = 3N/Q$ Number of oligonucleotides in the F set

           vi. $Z = 3N/Q + 1$ Number of oligonucleotides in the R set

           vii.   F[1:W] set of (+) strand oligonucleotides

           viii.   R[L:Z] set of (-) strand oligonucleotides

           ix.   AA[1:N] array of amino acid residues

           x.   GENE[1:L] array of bases comprising the gene

    b.   Obtain or design a protein sequence AA[] consisting of a list of amino acid residues.

c.   Generate the DNA sequence, GENE[], from
        the protein sequence, AA[]

    i.   For I = 1 to N

    ii.   Translate AA[J] from codon table
        generating GENE[I: I+2]

    iii.   I = I + 3

    iv.   J = J+ 1

    v.   Go to ii

2.   Two sets of overlapping oligonucleotides are
      generated from GENE[]; F[] covers the (+)
      strand and R[] is a complementary, partially
      overlapping set covering the (-) strand.

a.   Generate the F[] set of oligos

    i.   For I = 1 to W

    ii.   F[I] = GENE [I:I+Q-1]

    iii.   I = I + Q

    iv.   Go to ii

b.   Generate the R set of oligos

    i.   J = W

    ii.   For I = 1 to W

    iii.   R[I] = GENE [W:W-Q]

    iv.   J = J - Q

    v.   Go to iii

c.   Result is two set of oligos F[] and R[]
        of Q length

d.   Generate the final two finishing oligos

    i.   S[1] = GENE [Q/2:1]

    ii.   S[2] = GENE [L-Q/2:L]

Subsequently, if desired, oligonucleotide set
assembly can be established by the following algorithm:

Two sets of oligonucleotides F[1:W]   R[1:Z]   S[1:2]

3.   Step 1

  a.   For I = 1 to W

  b.   Anneal F[I], F[I+1], R[I]; place in T[I]

  c.   Anneal F[I+2], R[I+1], R[I+2] T[I+1]

  d.   I = I + 3

  e.   Go to b

4.   Step 2

  a.   Do the following until only a single reaction remains

    i.   For I = 1 to W/3

    ii.   Ligate T[I], T[I+1]

    iii. I = I + 2

    iv.   Go to ii

CODON TABLE *(E. coli Class II preferred usage)*

PHE	TTC
SER	TCT
TYR	TAC
CYS	TGG
TER	TGA
TRP	TGG
ILE	ATC
MET	ATG
THR	ACC
LEU	CTG
PRO	CCG
HIS	CAC
GLN	CAG
ARG	CGT
VAL	GTT
ALA	GCG
ASN	AAC
LYS	AAA
ASP	GAC
GLU	GAA
GLY	GGT

Algorithms of the invention useful for assembly of a target polynucleotide can further be described as Perl script as set forth below. ALGORITHM 1 provides a method for converting a protein sequence into a
5   polynucleotide sequence using E. Coli codons:

```
#$sequence is the protein sequence in single letter amino acid code
#$seqlen is the length of the protein sequence
#$amino acid is the individual amino acid in the sequence
#$codon is the individual DNA triplet codon in the Gene sequence
#$DNAsquence is the gene sequence in DNA bases
#$baselen is the length of the DNA sequence in bases
$seqlen = length($sequence);
$baselen = $seqlen * 3;
for ($n = 0; $n <= $seqlen; $n++)
{$aminoacid = substr($sequence,$n,1);
```

The following list provides the class II codon preference in Perl for E. coli

```
if ($aminoacid eq "m") {$codon = "ATG";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "f") {$codon = "TTC";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "l") {$codon = "CTG";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "s") {$codon = "TCT";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "y") {$codon = "TAC";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "c") {$codon = "TGC";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "w") {$codon = "TGG";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "i") {$codon = "ATC";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "t") {$codon = "ACC";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "p") {$codon = "CCG";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "q") {$codon = "CAG";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "r") {$codon = "CGT";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "v") {$codon = "GTT";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "a") {$codon = "GCG";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "n") {$codon = "AAC";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "k") {$codon = "AAA";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "d") {$codon = "GAC";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "e") {$codon = "GAA";}
```

```
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "g") {$codon = "GGT";}
        elsif ($aminoacid eq "h") {$codon = "CAC";}
        else {$codon = ""};
```

5   `$DNAsequence = $DNAsequence + $codon;`

ALGORITHM 2 provides a method for parsing a
polynucleotide sequence into component forward and
reverse oligonucleotides that can be reassembled into a
complete target polynucleotide encoding a target
10 polypeptide:


```
#$oligoname is the identifier name for the list and for each
component #oligonucleotide
#$OL is the length of each component oligonucleotide
#$Overlap is the length of the overlap in bases between each forward
and each #reverse oligonucleotide
#$sequence is the DNA sequence in bases
#$seqlen is the length of the DNA sequence in bases
#$bas is the individual base in a sequence
#$forseq is the sequence of a forward oligonucleotide
#$revseq is the sequence of a reverse oligonucleotide
#$revcomp is the reverse complemented sequence of the gene
#$oligonameF-[] is the list of parsed forward oligos
#$oligonameR-[] is the list of parsed reverse oligos
```

25 `$Overlap = <STDIN>;`

`$seqlen = length($sequence);`

`#convert forward sequence to upper case if lower case`

```
$forseq = "";
for ($j = 0; $j <= seqlen-1; $j ++)
{       $bas = substr($sequence,$j,1);
        if ($bas eq "a"){$cfor = "A";}
            elsif ($bas eq "t"){$cfor = "T";}
            elsif ($bas eq "c"){$cfor = "C";}
            elsif ($bas eq "g"){$cfor = "G";}
            elsif ($bas eq "A"){$cfor = "A";}
            elsif ($bas eq "T"){$cfor = "T";}
            elsif ($bas eq "C"){$cfor = "C";}
            elsif ($bas eq "G"){$cfor = "G";}
            else {$cfor = "X"};
        $forseq = $forseq.$cfor;
        print OUT "$j \n";
}
```

The reverse complement of the sequence generated above is identified
by:

45 `$revcomp = "";`

```perl
for ($i = $seqlen-1; $i >= 0; $i--)
{       $base = substr($sequence,$i,1);
        if ($base eq "a"){$comp = "T";}
                elsif ($base eq "t"){$comp = "A";}
                elsif ($base eq "g"){$comp = "C";}
                elsif ($base eq "c"){$comp = "G";}
                elsif ($base eq "A"){$comp = "T";}
                elsif ($base eq "T"){$comp = "A";}
                elsif ($base eq "G"){$comp = "C";}
                elsif ($base eq "C"){$comp = "G";}
                else {$comp = "X"};
        $revcomp = $revcomp.$comp;

}

#now do the parsing
#generate the forward oligo list

print OUT "Forward oligos\n";
print  "Forward oligos\n";
$r = 1;
for ($i = 0; $i <= $seqlen -1; $i+=$OL)
{       $oligo = substr($sequence,$i,$OL);
        print OUT "$oligname F- $r     $oligo\n";
        print "$oligname F- $r    $oligo\n";
        $r = $r + 1;

}
#generate the forward reverse list

$r = 1;
for ($i = $seqlen - $Overlap - $OL; $i >= 0; $i-=$OL)
{
        print OUT "\n";
        print "\n";
        $oligo = substr($revcomp,$i,$OL);
        print OUT "$oligname R- $r     $oligo";
        print "$oligname R- $r    $oligo";
        $r = $r + 1;
}

#Rectify and print out the last reverse oligo consisting of 1/2 from
the beginning # of the reverse complement.

$oligo = substr($revcomp,1,$Overlap);
print OUT "$oligo\n";
print "$oligo\n";
```

The invention further provides a computer-
assisted method for synthesizing a target polynucleotide
encoding a target polypeptide derived from a model
sequence using a programmed computer including a
processor, an input device, and an output device, by
inputting into the programmed computer, through the input

device, data including at least a portion of the target
polynucleotide sequence encoding a target polypeptide.
Subsequently, the sequence of at least one initiating
polynucleotide present in the target polynucleotide
5   sequence is determined and a model for synthesizing the
target polynucleotide sequence is derived. The model is
based on the position of the initiating sequence in the
target polynucleotide sequence using overall sequence
parameters necessary for expression of the target
10   polypeptide in a biological system. The information is
outputted to an output device which provides the means
for synthesizing and assembling to target polynucleotide.

          It is understood that any apparatus suitable
for polynucleotide synthesis can be used in the present
15   invention. Various non-limiting examples of apparatus,
components, assemblies and methods are described below.
For example, in one embodiment, it is contemplated that a
nanodispensing head with up to 16 valves can be used to
deposit synthesis chemicals in assembly vessels (Figure
20   4). Chemicals can be controlled using a syringe pump
from the reagent reservoir. Because of the speed and
capability of the ink-jet dispensing system, synthesis
can be made very small and very rapid. Underlying the
reaction chambers is a set of assembly vessels linked to
25   microchannels that will move fluids by microfluidics.
The configuration of the channels will pool pairs and
triplexes of oligonucleotides systematically using, for
example, a robotic device. However, pooling can be
accomplished using fluidics and without moving parts.

30   As shown in Figure 5, oligonucleotide
synthesis, oligonucleotide assembly by pooling and

annealing, and ligation can be done using microfluidic mixing, resulting in the same set of critical triplex intermediates that serves as the substrate for annealing, ligation and oligonucleotide joining. DNA ligase and
5 other components can be placed in the buffer fluid moving through the instrument microchambers. Thus, synthesis and assembly can be carried out in a highly controlled way in the same instrument.

As shown in Figure 6, the pooling manifold can
10 be produced from non-porous plastic and designed to control sequential pooling of oligonucleotides synthesized in arrays. Oligonucleotide parsing from a gene sequence designed in the computer can be programmed for synthesis where (+) and (-) strands are placed in
15 alternating wells of the array. Following synthesis in this format, the 12 row sequences of the gene are directed into the pooling manifold that systematically pools three wells into reaction vessels forming the critical triplex structure. Following temperature
20 cycling for annealing and ligation, four sets of triplexes are pooled into 2 sets of 6 oligonucleotide products, then 1 set of 12 oligonucleotide products. Each row of the synthetic array is associated with a similar manifold resulting in the first stage of assembly
25 of 8 sets of assembled oligonucleotides representing 12 oligonucleotides each. As shown in Figure 7, the second manifold pooling stage is controlled by a single manifold that pools the 8 row assemblies into a single complete assembly. Passage of the oligonucleotide components
30 through the two manifold assemblies (the first 8 and the second single) results in the complete assembly of all 96 oligonucleotides from the array. The assembly module

(Figure 8) of Genewriter™ can include a complete set of 7 pooling manifolds produced using microfabrication in a single plastic block that sits below the synthesis vessels. Various configurations of the pooling manifold

5 will allow assembly of 96,384 or 1536 well arrays of parsed component oligonucleotides.

The initial configuration is designed for the assembly of 96 oligonucleotides synthesized in a pre-defined array, composed of 48 pairs of overlapping 50

10 mers. Passage through the assembly device in the presence of DNA ligase and other appropriate buffer and chemical components, and with appropriate temperature controls on the device, will assembly these into a single 2400base double stranded gene assembly (Figure 9).

15 The basic pooling device design can be made of Plexiglas™ or other type of co-polymer with microgrooves or microfluidic channels etched into the surface and with a temperature control element such as a Peltier circuit underlying the junction of the channels. This results in

20 a microreaction vessel at the junction of two channels for 1) mixing of the two streams, 2) controlled temperature maintenance or cycling a the site of the junction and 3) expulsion of the ligated mixture from the exit channel into the next set of pooling and ligation

25 chambers.

As shown in Figure 11, the assembly platform design can consist of 8 synthesis microwell plates in a 96 well configuration, addressed with 16 channels of microdispensing. Below each plate is: 1) an evacuation

30 manifold for removing synthesis components; and 2) an assembly manifold based on the schematic in Figure 9 for

assembling component oligonucleotides from each 96-well array. Figure 12 shows a higher capacity assembly format using 1536-well microplates and capable of synthesis of 1536 component oligonucleotides per plate. Below each

5   plate is: 1) an evacuation manifold for removing synthesis components; and 2) an assembly manifold assembly for assembling 1536 component oligonucleotides from each 1536-well array. Pooling and assembly strategies can be based on the concepts used for 96-well

10 plates.

An alternative assembly format includes using surface-bound oligonucleotide synthesis rather than soluble synthesis on CPG glass beads (Figure 13). In this configuration, oligonucleotides are synthesized with

15 a hydrocarbon linker that allows attachment to a solid support. Following parsing of component sequences and synthesis, the synthesized oligonucleotides are covalently attached to a solid support such that the stabilizer is attached and the two ligation substrates

20 added to the overlying solution. Ligation occurs as mediated by DNA ligase in the solution and increasing temperature above the Tm removes the linked oligonucleotides by thermal melting. As shown in Figure 14 the systematic assembly on a solid support of a set of

25 parsed component oligonucleotides can be arranged in an array with the set of stabilizer oligonucletoide attached. The set of ligation substrate oligonucleotides are placed in the solution and, systematic assembly is carried out in the solid phase by sequential annealing,

30 ligation and melting which moves the growing DNA molecules across the membrane surface.

Figure 15 shows an additional alternative means for oligonucleotide assembly, by binding the component oligonucleotides to a set of metal electrodes on a microelectronic chip, where each electrode can be
5   controlled independently with respect to current and voltage. The array contains the set of minus strand oligonucleotides. Placing a positive change on the electrode will move by electrophoresis the component ligase substrate oligonucleotide onto the surface where
10   annealing takes place. The presence of DNA ligase mediates covalent joining or ligation of the components. The electrode is then turned off or a negative charge is applied and the DNA molecule expulsed from the electrode. The next array element containing the next stabilizer
15   oligonucleotide from the parsed set is turned on with a positive charge and a second annealing, joining and ligation with the next oligonucleotide in the set carried out. Systematic and repetitive application of voltage control, annealing, ligation and denaturation will result
20   in the movement of the growing chain across the surface as well as assembly of the components into a complete DNA molecule.

The invention further provides methods for the automated synthesis of target polynucleotides. For
25   example, a desired sequence can be ordered by any means of communication available to a user wishing to order such a sequence. A "user", as used herein, is any entity capable of communicating a desired polynucleotide sequence to a server. The sequence may be transmitted by
30   any means of communication available to the user and receivable by a server. The user can be provided with a unique designation such that the user can obtain

information regarding the synthesis of the polynucleotide during synthesis. Once obtained, the transmitted target polynucleotide sequence can be synthesized by any method set forth in the present invention.

5   The invention further provides a method for automated synthesis of a polynucleotide, by providing a user with a mechanism for communicating a model polynucleotide sequence and optionally providing the user with an opportunity to communicate at least one desired

10 modification to the model sequence. The invention envisions a user providing a model sequence and a desired modification to that sequence which results in the alteration of the model sequence. Any modification that alters the expression, function or activity of a target

15 polynucleotide or encoded target polypeptide can be communicated by the user such that a modified polynucleotide or polypeptide is synthesized or expressed according to a method of the invention. For example, a model polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide normally

20 expressed in a eukaryotic system can be altered such that the codons of the resulting target polynucleotide are conducive for expression of the polypeptide in a prokaryotic system. In addition, the user can indicate a desired modified activity of a polypeptide encoded by a

25 model polynucleotide. Once provided, the algorithms and methods of the present invention can be used to synthesize a target polynucleotide encoding a target polypeptide believed to have the desired modified activity. The methods of the invention can be further

30 utilized to express the target polypeptide and to screen for the desired activity. It is understood that the methods of the invention provide a means for synthetic

evolution whereby any parameter of polynucleotide expression and/or polypeptide activity can be altered as desired.

5 Once the transmitted model sequence and desired modification are provided by the user, the data including at least a portion of the model polynucleotide sequence is inputted into a programmed computer, through an input device. Once inputted, the algorithms of the invention are used to determine the sequence of the model

10 polynucleotide sequence containing the desired modification and resulting in a target polynucleotide containing the modification. Subsequently, the processor and algorithms of the invention is used to identify at least one initiating polynucleotide sequence present in

15 the polynucleotide sequence. A target polynucleotide (i.e., a modified model polynucleotide) is identified and synthesized.

EXAMPLES

Nucleic Acid Synthesis Design Protocol

20 For the purposes of assembling a synthetic nucleic acid sequence encoding a target polypeptide, a model polypeptide sequence or nucleic acid sequence is obtained and analyzed using a suitable DNA analysis package, such as, for example, MacVector or DNA Star. If

25 the target protein will be expressed in a bacterial system, for example, the model sequence can be converted to a sequence encoding a polypeptide utilizing E. coli preferred codons (i.e., Type I, Type II or Type II codon preference). The present invention provides the

30 conversion programs Codon I, Codon II or Codon III.

However, a nucleic acid sequence of the invention can be designed to accommodate any codon preference of any prokaryotic or eukaryotic organism.

In addition to the above codon preferences,
5 specific promoter, enhancer, replication or drug resistance sequences can be included in a synthetic nucleic acid sequence of the invention. The length of the construction can be adjusted by padding to give a round number of bases based on about 25 to 100 bp
10 synthesis. The synthesis of sequences of about 25 to 100 bp in length can be manufactured and assembled using the array synthesizer system and may be used without further purification. For example, two 96-well plates containing 100-mers could give a 9600 bp construction of a target
15 sequence.

Subsequent to the design of the oligonucleotides needed for assembly of the target sequence, the oligonucleotides are parsed using ParseOligo™, a proprietary computer program that
20 optimizes nucleic acid sequence assembly. Optional steps in sequence assembly include identifying and eliminating sequences that may give rise to hairpins, repeats or other difficult sequences. The parsed oligonucleotide list is transferred to the Synthesizer driver software.
25 The individual oligonucleotides are pasted into the wells and oligonucleotide synthesis is accomplished.

The ParseOligo program reads a DNA sequence from a file and parses it into two sets of oligonucleotides, one set forward and one reverse, for
30 synthetic gene assembly.

The input file format is as follows:

```
#Should be all text file
#Sequence name on the first line followed by paragraph mark
#The entire DNA sequences should be next without spaces or paragraph
5    #marks.
#
#The DNA sequence can be upper or lower case and lower case will be
#            converted.
#
10   #Any base other than G,A,T or C will be converted to X.
#
#
#
#
15   #


     print "               P  A  R  S  E  O  L  I  G  O  S      N\n";
     print "                    1 9 9 9        \n";
     print "\n";
     print "\n";
20   print "       Parse - A program for parsing a DNA sequence\n";
     print "    into component oligonucleotides for synthetic gene
     assembly.\n";
     print "\n";
     print "\n";
25   print "           written by Glen A. Evans copyright c 1999.\n";
     print "\n";
     print "\n";
     print "\n";
     print "Enter name of the input DNA sequence file: ";
30   $a = <STDIN>;
     chomp $a;
     print "\n";
     print "\n";
     print "Enter the name of the output DNA oligonucleotide file: ";
35   $b = <STDIN>;
     chomp $b;
     print "\n";
     print "\n";
     open (IN, $a) || die "cannot open $a for reading: $!";
40   open (OUT,">$b") || die "cannot create $b: $!";

     print "\n";
     print "\n";
     print "Enter the name for the oligo lists: ";
     $oligname = <STDIN>;
45   chomp $oligname;

     print "\n";
     print "\n";
     print "Enter the length of oligonucleotides: ";
     $OL = <STDIN>;
50   chomp $OL;

     print "\n";
     print "\n";
     print "Enter the required overlap: ";
     $Overlap = <STDIN>;
55   chomp $Overlap;
```

```
#This is heart of the program - The rest is I/O.
$sequence = "";

while (<IN>)
      {$sequence =  <IN>;
}
chomp $sequence;

print OUT "The input DNA sequence is: \n";
print OUT "\n";
print OUT "$sequence";
print OUT "\n";
print OUT "\n";

print  "The input DNA sequence is: \n";
print  "\n";
print  "$sequence";
print  "\n";
print  "\n";

$seqlen = length($sequence);

print OUT "The sequence is $seqlen bases long \n";
print OUT "\n";
print OUT "\n";

print  "The sequence is $seqlen bases long \n";
print  "\n";
print  "\n";

#convert forward sequence to upper case if lower case

print OUT "The forward sequence converted to upper case \n";
print OUT "\n";
print OUT "\n";

print  "The forward sequence converted to upper case \n";
print  "\n";
print  "\n";

$forseq = "";
for ($j = 0; $j <= seqlen-1; $j ++)
{       $bas = substr($sequence,$j,1);
        if ($bas eq "a"){$cfor = "A";}
                elsif ($bas eq "t"){$cfor = "T";}
                elsif ($bas eq "c"){$cfor = "C";}
                elsif ($bas eq "g"){$cfor = "G";}
                elsif ($bas eq "A"){$cfor = "A";}
                elsif ($bas eq "T"){$cfor = "T";}
                elsif ($bas eq "C"){$cfor = "C";}
                elsif ($bas eq "G"){$cfor = "G";}
                else {$cfor = "X"};
        $forseq = $forseq.$cfor;
        print OUT "$j \n";
}

print OUT "$forseq";
print OUT "\n";
print OUT "\n";
```

```perl
        print   "$forseq";
        print   "\n";
        print   "\n";

        #reverse complement the sequence

  5     print OUT "The reverse complement of the DNA sequence:\n";
        print OUT "\n";
        print OUT "\n";

        print   "The reverse complement of the DNA sequence:\n";
        print   "\n";
 10     print   "\n";


        $revcomp = "";
        for ($i = $seqlen-1; $i >= 0; $i--)
        {      $base = substr($sequence,$i,1);
               if ($base eq "a"){$comp = "T";}
 15                 elsif ($base eq "t"){$comp = "A";}
                    elsif ($base eq "g"){$comp = "C";}
                    elsif ($base eq "c"){$comp = "G";}
                    elsif ($base eq "A"){$comp = "T";}
                    elsif ($base eq "T"){$comp = "A";}
 20                 elsif ($base eq "G"){$comp = "C";}
                    elsif ($base eq "C"){$comp = "G";}
                    else {$comp = "X"};
               $revcomp = $revcomp.$comp;

        }

 25     print OUT "$revcomp\n";
        print OUT "\n";

        print   "$revcomp\n";
        print   "\n";

        #now do the parsing
 30     #generate the oligo list

        print OUT "Forward oligos\n";
        print   "Forward oligos\n";
        $r = 1;
        for ($i = 0; $i <= $seqlen -1; $i+=$OL)
 35     {      $oligo = substr($sequence,$i,$OL);
               print OUT "$oligname F- $r      $oligo\n";
               print "$oligname F- $r    $oligo\n";
               $r = $r + 1;

        }

 40     print OUT "\n";
        print OUT "Reverse oligos\n";
        print "Reverse oligos\n";

        $r = 1;
        for ($i = $seqlen - $Overlap - $OL; $i >= 0; $i-=$OL)
 45     {
               print OUT "\n";
               print "\n";
```

```perl
        $oligo = substr($revcomp,$i,$OL);
        print OUT "$oligname R- $r    $oligo";
        print "$oligname R- $r    $oligo";
        $r = $r + 1;
5   }

    #Rectify and print out the last reverse oligo consisting of 1/2 from
    the beginning # of the reverse complement.

    $oligo = substr($revcomp,1,$Overlap);
    print OUT "$oligo\n";
10  print "$oligo\n";

    #close files and exit

    close (IN)  || die "can't close $a:$!";
    close (OUT) || die "can't close $b:$!";

    print "\n";
15  print "\n";
    print "Processing completed.\n";

    print "\n";
    print "\n";
    print "Have a nice day!\n";
```

Assembly of Parsed Oligonucleotides Using a Two-Step PCR Reaction:

Obtain arrayed sets of parsed overlapping oligonucleotides, 50 bases each, with an overlap of about

5   25 base pairs (bp). The oligonucleotide concentration is from 250 nM (250 µM/ml). 50 base oligos give T_ms from 75 to 85 degrees C, 6 to 10 od_{260}, 11 to 15 nanomoles, 150 to 300 µg. Resuspend in 50 to 100 µl of H_2O to make 250 nM/ml. Combine equal amounts of each oligonucleotide to

10   final concentration of 250 µM (250 nM/ml). Add 1 µl of each to give 192 µl. Add 8 µl dH_2O to bring up to 200 µl. Final concentration is 250 µM mixed oligos. Dilute 250-fold by taking 10 µl of mixed oligos and add to 1 ml of water. (1/100; 2.5 mM) then take 1 µl of this and

15   add to 24 µl 1X PCR mix. The PCR reaction includes:

> 10 mM TRIS-HCl, pH 9.0
>
> 2.2 mM $MgCl_2$
>
> 50 mM KCl
>
> 0,2 mM each dNTP

20
> 0.1% Triton X-100

One U TaqI polymerase is added to the reaction. The reaction is thermoycled under the following conditions

> a.   Assembly
>
>   i.   55 cycles of

25
>   1.   94 degrees 30 s
>
>   2.   52 degrees 30s
>
>   3.   72 degrees 30s

Following assembly amplification, take 2.5 µl of this assembly mix and add to 100 µl of PCR mix. (40X

30   dilution). Prepare outside primers by taking 1 µl of F1 (forward primer) and 1 µl of R96 (reverse primer) at 250 µM (250 nm/ml - .250 nmole/µl) and add to the 100 µl PCR

reaction. This gives a final concentration of 2.5 µM each
oligo. Add 1 U Taq1 polymerase and thermocycle under the
following conditions:

35 cycles (or original protocol 23 cycles)

5
           94 degrees   30s
           50 degrees   30s
           72 degrees   60s

Extract with phenol/chloroform. Precipitate with
ethanol. Resuspend in 10 µl of dH_2O and analyze on an
10 agarose gel.

Assembly of Parsed Oligonucleotides Using Taq1 Ligation

Arrayed sets of parsed overlapping
oligonucleotides of about 25 to 150 bases in length each,
with an overlap of about 12 to 75 base pairs (bp), are
15 obtained. The oligonucleotide concentration is from 250
nM (250 µM/ml). For example, 50 base oligos give T_ms
from 75 to 85 degrees C, 6 to 10 od_{260}, 11 to 15
nanomoles, 150 to 300 µg. Resuspend in 50 to 100 ml of
H_2O to make 250 nM/ml.

20
Using a robotic workstation, equal amounts of
forward and reverse oligos are combined pairwise. Take
10 µl of forward and 10 µl of reverse oligo and mix in a
new 96-well v-bottom plate. This gives one array with
sets of duplex oligonucleotides at 250 µM, according to
25 pooling scheme Step 1 in Table 1. Prepare an assembly
plate by taking 2 µl of each oligomer pair and adding to
a fresh plate containing 100 µl of ligation mix in each
well. This gives an effective concentration of 2.5 µM or
2.5 nM/ml. Transfer 20 µl of each well to a fresh
30 microwell plate and add 1 µl of T4 polynucleotide kinase

and 1 μl of 1 mM ATP to each well. Each reaction will
have 50 pmoles of oligonucleotide and 1 nmole ATP.
Incubate at 37 degrees C for 30 minutes.

Initiate assembly according to Steps 2-7 of
5   Table 1. Carry out pooling Step 2 mixing each successive
well with the next. Add 1 μl of Taq1 ligase to each
mixed well. Cycle once at 94 degrees for 30 sec; 52
degrees for 30s; then 72 degrees for 10 minutes.

Carry out step 3 (Table 1) of pooling scheme
10   and cycle according to the temperature scheme above.
Carry out steps 4 and 5 of the pooling scheme and cycle
according to the temperature scheme above. Carry out
pooling scheme step 6 and take 10 μl of each mix into a
fresh microwell. Carry out step 7 pooling scheme by
15   pooling the remaining three wells. Reaction volumes will
be:

Initial plate has 20 ul per well.
Step 2 20 ul + 20 ul = 40 ul
Step 3   80 ul
Step 4   160 ul
20   Step 5   230 ul
Step 6   10 ul + 10ul = 20 ul
Step 7   20 + 20 + 20 = 60 ul final reaction
volume

25   A final PCR amplification was then performed by
taking 2 ul of final ligation mix and add to 20 ul of PCR
mix containing 10 mM TRIS-HCl, pH 9.0, 2.2 mM $MgCl_2$, 50
mM KCl, 0.2 mM each dNTP and 0.1% Triton X-100

Prepare outside primers by taking 1 µl of F1 (forward primer) and 1 µl of R96 (reverse primer) at 250 µM (250 nm/ml – .250 nmole/µl) and add to the 100 µl PCR reaction giving a final concentration of 2.5 uM each

5   oligo. Add 1 U Taq1 polymerase and cycle for 35 cycles under the following conditions: 94 degrees for 30s; 50 degrees for 30s; and 72 degrees for 60s. Extract the mixture with phenol/chloroform. Precipitate with ethanol. Resuspend in 10 µl of dH$_2$O and analyze on an

10   agarose gel.

Table 1. Pooling scheme for ligation assembly.

Ligation method - Well pooling scheme

STEP	FROM	TO	STEP	FROM	TO
1	All F	All R	3	A2	A4
				A6	A8
2	A1	A2		A10	A12
	A3	A4		B2	B4
	A5	A6		B6	B8
	A7	A8		B10	B12
	A9	A10		C2	C4
	A11	A12		C6	C8
	B1	B2		C10	C12
	B3	B4		D2	D4
	B5	B6		D6	D8
	B7	B8		D10	D12
	B9	B10		E2	E4
	B11	B12		E6	E8
	C1	C2		E10	E12
	C3	C4		F2	F4
	C5	C6		F6	F8
	C7	C8		F10	F12
	C9	C10		G2	G4
	C11	C12		G6	G8
	D1	D2		G10	G12
	D3	D4		H2	H4
	D5	D6		H6	H8
	D7	D8		H10	H12
	D9	D10			
	D11	D12	4	A4	A8
	E1	E2		A12	B4
	E3	E4		B8	B12
	E5	E6		C4	C8
	E7	E8		C12	D4
	E9	E10		D8	D12
	E11	E12		E4	E8
	F1	F2		E12	F4
	F3	F4		F8	F12
	F5	F6		G4	G8
	F7	F8		G12	H4
	F9	F10		H8	H12
	F11	F12			
	G1	G2	5	A8	B4
	G3	G4		B12	C8
	G5	G6		D4	D12
	G7	G8		E8	F4
	G9	G10		F12	G8
	G11	G12		H4	H12
	H1	H2			
	H3	H4	6	B4	C8

H5	H6		D12	F4
H7	H8		G8	H12
H9	H10			
H11	H12	7	C8	F4

Assembly of Parsed Oligonucleotides Using Taq I Synthesis and Assembly

Arrayed sets of parsed overlapping oligonucleotides of about 25 to 150 bases in length each,

5   with an overlap of about 12 to 75 base pairs (bp), are obtained. The oligonucleotide concentration is from 250 nM (250 µM/ml). 50 base oligos give T_ms from 75 to 85 degrees C, 6 to 10 od$_{260}$, 11 to 15 nanomoles, 150 to 300 µg. Resuspend in 50 to 100 ml of H_2O to make 250 nM/ml.

10   The invention envisions using a robotic workstation to accomplish nucleic acid assembly. In the present example, two working plates containing forward and reverse oligonucleotides in a PCR mix at 2.5 mM are prepared and 1 µl of each oligo are added to 100 µl of

15   PCR mix in a fresh microwell providing one plate of forward and one of reverse oligos in an array. Cycling assembly is then initiated as follows according to the pooling scheme outlined in Table 1. In the present example, 96 cycles of assembly can be accomplished

20   according to this scheme.

Remove 2 µl of well F-E1 to a fresh well; remove 2 µl of R-E1 to a fresh well; add 18 µl of 1X PCR mix; add 1 U of Taq1 polymerase;

Cycle once: 94 degrees 30 s

                   52 degrees 30 s

                   72 degrees 30 s

Subsequently, remove 2 µl of well F-E2 to the reaction

5 vessel; remove 2 µl of well R-D12 to the reaction vessel.

Cycle once according to the temperatures above. Repeat

the pooling and cycling according to the scheme outlined

in Table 1 for about 96 cycles.

            A PCR amplification is then performed by taking

10 2 µl of final reaction mix and adding it to 20 µl of a

PCR mix comprising:

            10 mM TRIS-HCl, pH 9.0

            2.2 mM MgCl2

            50 mM KCl

15   0.2 mM each dNTP

            0.1% Triton X-100

Outside primers are prepared by taking 1 µl of F1 and 1

ml of R96 at 250 mM (250 nm/ml − .250 nmole/ml) and add

to the 100 µl PCR reaction. This gives a final

20 concentration of 2.5 µM each oligo. 1 U Taq1 polymerase

is subsequently added and the reaction is cycled for

about 23 to 35 cycles under the following conditions:

            94 degrees   30s

            50 degrees   30s

25   72 degrees   60s

The reaction is subsequently extracted with

phenol/chloroform, precipitated with ethanol and

resuspend in 10 ml of dH2O for analysis on an agarose

gel.

Equal amounts of forward and reverse oligos pairwise are added by taking 10 µl of forward and 10 µl of reverse oligo and mix in a new 96-well v-bottom plate. This provides one array with sets of duplex

5 oligonucleotides at 250 mM, according to pooling scheme Step 1 in Table 1. An assembly plate was prepared by taking 2 µl of each oligomer pair and adding them to the plate containing 100 µl of ligation mix in each well. This gives an effective concentration of 2.5 µM or 2.5

10 nM/ml. About 20 µl of each well is transferred to a fresh microwell plate in addition to 1 µl of T4 polynucleotide kinase and 1 µl of 1 mM ATP. Each reaction will have 50 pmoles of oligonucleotide and 1 nmole ATP. Incubate at 37 degrees for 30 minutes.

15 Nucleic acid assembly was initiated according to Steps 2-7 of Table 1. Step 2 pooling is carried out by mixing each well with the next well in succession. 1 µl of Taq1 ligase to is added to each mixed well and cycled once as follows:

20   94 degrees 30 sec
         52 degrees 30s
         72 degrees 10 minutes

Step 3 of pooling scheme is carried out and cycled according to the temperature scheme above. Steps 4 and 5

25 of the pooling scheme are carried out and cycled according to the temperature scheme above. Carry out pooling scheme step 6 and take 10 µl of each mix into a fresh microwell. Step 7 pooling scheme is carried out by pooling the remaining three wells. The reaction volumes

30 will be (initial plate has 20 µl per well):

        Step 2 20 µl + 20 µl = 40 µl
        Step 3   80 µl
        Step 4   160 µl

    Step 5   230 µl

    Step 6   10 µl + 10 µl = 20 µml

    Step 7   20 + 20 + 20 = 60 µl final reaction
    volume

5   A final PCR amplification is performed by taking 2 µl of
the final ligation mix and adding it to 20 µl of PCR mix
comprising:

         10 mM TRIS-HCl, pH 9.0

         2.2 mM $MgCl_2$

10   50 mM KCl

         0.2 mM each dNTP

         0.1% Triton X-100

    Outside primers are prepared by taking 1 µl of
F1 and 1 µl of R96 at 250 mM (250 nm/ml – .250 nmole/ml)
15 and adding them to the 100 µl PCR reaction giving a final
concentration of 2.5 uM for each oligo. Subsequentlly, 1
U of Taq1 polymerase is added and cycled for about 23 to
35 cycles under the following conditions:

         94 degrees   30s

20   50 degrees   30s

         72 degrees   60s

The product is extracted with phenol/chloroform,
precipitate with ethanol, resuspend in 10 µl of dH2O and
analyzed on an agarose gel.

Table 2. Pooling scheme for assembly using
Taq1 polymerase (also topoisomerase II).

Step	Forward oligo				Reverse oligo			
1	F	E	1	+	R	E	1	Pause
2	F	E	2	+	R	D	12	Pause
3	F	E	3	+	R	D	11	Pause
4	F	E	4	+	R	D	10	Pause
5	F	E	5	+	R	D	9	Pause
6	F	E	6	+	R	D	8	Pause
7	F	E	7	+	R	D	7	Pause
8	F	E	8	+	R	D	6	Pause
9	F	E	9	+	R	D	5	Pause
10	F	E	10	+	R	D	4	Pause
11	F	E	11	+	R	D	3	Pause
12	F	E	12	+	R	D	2	Pause
13	F	F	1	+	R	D	1	Pause
14	F	F	2	+	R	C	12	Pause
15	F	F	3	+	R	C	11	Pause
16	F	F	4	+	R	C	10	Pause
17	F	F	5	+	R	C	9	Pause
18	F	F	6	+	R	C	8	Pause
19	F	F	7	+	R	C	7	Pause
20	F	F	8	+	R	C	6	Pause
21	F	F	9	+	R	C	5	Pause
22	F	F	10	+	R	C	4	Pause
23	F	F	11	+	R	C	3	Pause

24	F	F	12	+	R	C	2	Pause
25	F	G	1	+	R	C	1	Pause
26	F	G	2	+	R	B	12	Pause
27	F	G	3	+	R	B	11	Pause
28	F	G	4	+	R	B	10	Pause
29	F	G	5	+	R	B	9	Pause
30	F	G	6	+	R	B	8	Pause
31	F	G	7	+	R	B	7	Pause
32	F	G	8	+	R	B	6	Pause
33	F	G	9	+	R	B	5	Pause
34	F	G	10	+	R	B	4	Pause
35	F	G	11	+	R	B	3	Pause
36	F	G	12	+	R	B	2	Pause
37	F	H	1	+	R	B	1	Pause
38	F	H	2	+	R	A	12	Pause
39	F	H	3	+	R	A	11	Pause
40	F	H	4	+	R	A	10	Pause
41	F	H	5	+	R	A	9	Pause
42	F	H	6	+	R	A	8	Pause
43	F	H	7	+	R	A	7	Pause
44	F	H	8	+	R	A	6	Pause
45	F	H	9	+	R	A	5	Pause
46	F	H	10	+	R	A	4	Pause
47	F	H	11	+	R	A	3	Pause
48	F	H	12	+	R	A	2	Pause

Table 3. Alternate pooling scheme (initiating assembly from the 5' or 3' end)

	1.	F-A1	R-A1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	2.	F-A2	R-H12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
5	3.	F-A3	R-H11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	4.	F-A4	R-H10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	5.	F-A5	R-H9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	6.	F-A6	R-H8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	7.	F-A7	R-H7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
10	8.	F-A8	R-H6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	9.	F-A9	R-H5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	10.	F-A10	R-H4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	11.	F-A11	R-H3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	12.	F-A12	R-H2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
15	13.	F-B1	R-H1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	14.	F-B2	R-G12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	15.	F-B3	R-G11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	16.	F-B4	R-G10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	17.	F-B5	R-G9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
20	18.	F-B6	R-G8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	19.	F-B7	R-G7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	20.	F-B8	R-G6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	21.	F-B9	R-G5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	22.	F-B10	R-G4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
25	23.	F-B11	R-G3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	24.	F-B12	R-G2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	25.	F-C1	R-G1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	26.	F-C2	R-F12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	27.	F-C3	R-F11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
30	28.	F-C4	R-F10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	29.	F-C5	R-F9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	30.	F-C6	R-F8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	31.	F-C7	R-F7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	32.	F-C8	R-F6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
35	33.	F-C9	R-F5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	34.	F-C10	R-F4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	35.	F-C11	R-F3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	36.	F-C12	R-F2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	37.	F-D1	R-F1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension

	38.	F-D2	R-E12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	39.	F-D3	R-E11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	40.	F-D4	R-E10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	41.	F-D5	R-E9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
5	42.	F-D6	R-E8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	43.	F-D7	R-E7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	44.	F-D8	R-E6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	45.	F-D9	R-E5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	46.	F-D10	R-E4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
10	47.	F-D11	R-E3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	48.	F-D12	R-E2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	49.	F-E1	R-E1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	50.	F-E2	R-D12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	51.	F-E3	R-D11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
15	52.	F-E4	R-D10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	53.	F-E5	R-D9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	54.	F-E6	R-D8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	55.	F-E7	R-D7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	56.	F-E8	R-D6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
20	57.	F-E9	R-D5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	58.	F-E10	R-D4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	59.	F-E11	R-D3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	60.	F-E12	R-D2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	61.	F-F1	R-D1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
25	62.	F-F2	R-C12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	63.	F-F3	R-C11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	64.	F-F4	R-C10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	65.	F-F5	R-C9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	66.	F-F6	R-C8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
30	67.	F-F7	R-C7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	68.	F-F8	R-C6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	69.	F-F9	R-C5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	70.	F-F10	R-C4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	71.	F-F11	R-C3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
35	72.	F-F12	R-C2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	73.	F-G1	R-C1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	74.	F-G2	R-B12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	75.	F-G3	R-B11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
	76.	F-G4	R-B10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
40	77.	F-G5	R-B9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension

78.	F-G6	R-B8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
79.	F-G7	R-B7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
80.	F-G8	R-B6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
81.	F-G9	R-B5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
5 82.	F-G10	R-B4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
83.	F-G11	R-B3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
84.	F-G12	R-B2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
85.	F-H1	R-B1	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
86.	F-H2	R-A12	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
10 87.	F-H3	R-A11	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
88.	F-H4	R-A10	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
89.	F-H5	R-A9	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
90.	F-H6	R-A8	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
91.	F-H7	R-A7	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
15 92.	F-H8	R-A6	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
93.	F-H9	R-A5	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
94.	F-H10	R-A4	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
95.	F-H11	R-A3	denature, anneal, polymerase extension
96.	F-H12	R-A2	denature, anneal, polymerase extension

20   ***Assembly of Nucleic Acid Molecules***

The nucleic acid molecules listed in Table 4
have been produced using the methods described herein.
The features and characteristics of each nucleic acid
molecule is also described in Table 4.

25   As described in Table 4, a synthetic plasmid of
4800 bp in length was assembled. The plasmid comprises
192 oligonucleotides (two sets of 96 overlapping 50 mers;
25 bp overlap). The plasmid is essentially pUC
containing kanamycin resistance instead of ampicillin
30 resistance. The synthetic plasmid also contains lux A
and B genes from the *Vibrio fisheri* bacterial luciferase
gene. The SynPuc19 plasmid is 2700 bp in length
comprising a sequence essentially identical to pUC19 only
shortened to precisely 2700 bp. Two sets of 96 50 mers

were used to assemble the plasmid. The Synlux4 pUC19
plasmid was shortened and luxA gene was added. 54 100-
mer oligonucleotides comprising two sets of 27
oligonucleotides were used to assemble the plasmid. The
5   miniQE10 plasmid comprising 2400 bp was assembled using
48 50 mer oligonucleotides. MiniQE10 is an expression
plasmid containing a 6X His tag and bacterial promoter
for high-level polypeptide expression. MiniQE10 was
assembled and synthesized using the Taq1 polymerase
10 amplification method of the invention. The microQE
plasmid is a minimal plasmid containing only an
ampicillin gene, an origin of replication and a linker of
pQE plasmids. MicroQE was assembled using either
combinatoric ligation with 24 50-mers or with one tube
15 PCR amplification. The SynFib1, SynFibB and SynFibG
nucleic acid sequences are synthetic human fibrinogens
manufactured using E. coli codons to optimize expression
in a prokaryotic expression system.

Table 4.   Synthetic nucleic acid molecules
20 produced using the methods of the invention.

Synthetic Plasmid	4800	192	50	circular	F1-F96
SynPUC/19	2700	192	50	circular	F01-F96
SynLux/4	2700	54	100	circular	F1-27
MiniQE10	2400	48	50	circular	
MicroQE	1200	24	50	circular	MQEF-1,24
Synfib1	1850	75	50	linear	SFAF1-37
pQE25	2400	96	25	circular	F1-F48
SynFibB	1500	60	59 50mers 1 25mer	linear	FibbF1-30
SynFibG	1350	54	53 50mers 1 25mer	linear	FibgF1-27

It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.